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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERAL NEWS.

A NEW theatre is building at Milwaukee.

CAMILLA URSO, the violiniste, is in Nevada.

THE Duke de Montpensier is coming to America.

ALLIGATORS have been caught in the Thames.

CANARY birds broiled on toast are said to be delicious.

THE body of Lola Montez is said to be missing from her grave.

BRANDY, EGGS AND CAVIARE is the royal diet of William of Prussia.

DETROIT drunkards use a stocking with a stone in the toe as a weapon to evade arrest.

THEATRES in most of the northern cities have had benefits for the Richmond sufferers.

CHICAGO supposes that of course Patti will sing "Shoo Fly" at her concerts there this week.

HABITUAL SMOKING will kill a man in one hundred and ten years. It has been tested out West.

A NEGRO named Whipper has been appointed brigadier-general of militia for the Charleston district.

A BOSTON EDITOR offers to give Hastings a new pair of boots if he spoils his old ones in kicking Tilton.

NILSSON is anxious to sing the Bohemian Girl in Italy at Drury Lane, and it is being translated for her.

CALIFORNIA OYSTERS are small and coppery as to flavor. In both respects they resemble those of Europe.

TWO Tennessee ruffians shot three men last week, and the citizens forced the jail and hung them the same night.

OSWEGO has a dog which charms rats from their holes and "holds them with his glittering eye" till he dispatches them.

WM. FOSTER, of Cameron, Marshall county, West Virginia, was found on Monday morning hanging dead in his barn.

A FRENCH farmer has just dug up a box of gold coin—800,000 francs—supposed to have been buried in the first revolution.

THE Presbyterian church in Omaha has been guilty of what the *Republican* calls "unchristian discord" and a division is imminent.

ON Friday night three stables, two dwellings and a barrel factory in Parkersburg were burned, involving a loss of $30,000.

A NEW railroad seventy three miles in length is contemplated in Mississippi, between Okolono and the Tennessee river at Eastport.

A LOUISVILLE chap, who last winter was shirtless, was given $5 and he invested it in faro. Now he is a bloated capitalist.

ST. ANNS R. C. Church in New York is to be demolished, and the congregation have purchased a Jewish synagogue for future use.

ON Wednesday night Wm. Gentry escaped from the Omaha jail, in which he was confined awaiting trial for the murder of an Indian.

A COVINGTON gentleman has committed suicide on account of the backwardness of the spring in taking classes in his Sunday school.

A NEW ORLEANS velocipedist tried to pass a street car without taking his machine out of the rail. His remains were much mutilated.

M. BOTTA, noted for his early discoveries in the ruins of Khorsabad and Nineveh, has died at the age of sixty-eight years, at Acheres, near Poissy.

OVER $10,000 were stolen Wednesday, the 4th, on the various lines of street cars in New Orleans, by pickpockets. The State Fair was the occasion of their rich harvest.

A WAG, reading Brigham Young's manifesto that "the great resources of Utah are her women," exclaimed, "it is very evident that the prophet is disposed to husband his resources."

IN Michigan, thousands of logs lay high and dry on the banks of the Cass, that should be out of the proper channel during the high water. Lumbermen are now at work getting them into the river.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *World* announces that "the Bastile has been demolished." It may be interesting and *apropos* to add that Louis XVI, King of France, has been beheaded.

THE Swedenborgians, English and American, have raised upward of £3,000 toward photolithographing Swedenborg's manuscripts, preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm.

AN Omaha negro, on trial for larceny, stole his lawyer's coat and departed, but was recaptured. He is now defendant in two similar cases in one of which his advocate is the prosecutor of the other.

CINCINNATI has an art gallery which is very successful pecuniarily, and several of the most noted pictures in the country have been on exhibition at various times, the star system having been adopted.

THE town of Fernandina, Fla., had a great sensation Saturday, the 30 ult. Nineteen whales of the grampus species made their appearance in the harbor, and after a grand chase were all captured.

ON Saturday, the 30 ulto., a difficulty occurred at Pearson's mill, in Putnam county, Ga., between Nathaniel Gorley and Richard Lawrence, which resulted in the stabbing and killing of Gorley by Lawrence.

THE Des Moines *Bulletin* claims that the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in that city is far from being a "failure," and that as a result there has been a marked decrease of arrests for petty offences.

LOUISA MUHLBACH is said to be highly incensed at the rapid decline of her popularity as a novelist in the United States. In her salon she always is said to speak of the reading public in America in disparaging terms.

DUBUQUE proposes to vote a five per cent. tax, to aid in the construction of the Turkey Valley and Tete de Mort Railroads. A petition is being circulated to have the the question submitted to a vote of the people, and nearly everybody is signing.

BANDMANN, the actor is in Australia. Parepa is in New York. Madame Sheller is traversing California with a German and English opera troupe. Mrs. Bowers is in Washington. Jefferson is in Cincinnati. Lotta is in Boston. Hackett is in Chicago.

MR. E. C. MCAFFEE, while walking over the farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. B. C. Thompson, nine miles northwest of Cumming, Ga., and about a mile from the Chattahoochee river, on the 28th ult., picked up a lump of solid gold, which weighs 23 pennyweights and 21 grains.

ON Monday night, the 18th ult., a coal oil lamp exploded at the residence of a Mr. Becker, six miles from Anderson, Texas, scattering the burning fluid over the person of Mrs. Becker, burning her so severely that she died in a few hours after. Mrs. B. had been married but two months.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* accuses the Philadelphia *North American* of "unspeakable stupidity and matchless dullness," because it advocates protection and thinks the majority of Missouri Republicans are of the same mind, although the *Democrat* teaches the vilest free-trade sophistry.

STEPHEN JARMON died on the 19th ult., after a protracted illness, at his residence in Fayette county, Texas, in the 79th year of his age. The *New Era* says he was a young soldier in the little band of heroes at New Orleans. He was a cotemporary and acquaintance of Gens. Jackson, Houston and Crockett.

A NUMBER of the Republican Senators have determined to use their influence with the members of the House to have the Tariff bill recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, and a brief bill, reducing the duties on sugar, tea, coffee, molasses, etc., substituted and passed. If this can be accomplished, the resolution to fix the time of adjournment on the 4th of July will be immediately adopted by the Senate.

IN Buffalo, on Saturday night, a drunken man named Louis White got into his childrens' bed and rolled upon his youngest boy, an infant, suffocating him. The coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "The deceased came to his death by being smothered by the father *to whom no blame could be attached as he was drunk at the time.*"

STRAWBERRIES are now being hawked around the streets of Macon, Georgia, in baskets and boxes with an intimation of a plentiful crop. They are certainly luxurious—commanding from 50 to 75 cents per quart. A few green peas, grown in the gardens of the city and vicinity, have been disposed of in the market at 35 cents per quart.

MRS. KATE COLEMAN, wife of a restaurant keeper in Kansas City, allowed her curiosity in regard to the future world to induce her to swallow an ounce of arsenic, but her husband, against her will and with an emetic and stomach pump rescued her. The only explanation she vouch safed was that she wished to understand the mysteries of eternity.

IN the May *Galaxy* "Mark Twain" handled Rev. T. De Witt Talmage with severity, and that gentleman was offended and wrote a reply. In Monday's Buffalo *Express* Twain prints an apology, which will probably have the effect of making Mr. Talmage, if he be sensitive, wish he had been let the attack in silence and not have provoked the *apology*.

A YOUNG lady of Kansas City, says the *News*, one of the fashionable belles, was frightened almost out of her wits one morning last week on discovering, snugly ensconsed in her chignon, an innocent little mouse, which had crawled into and made a bed of that feminine adornment while its fair owner slept. Moral: Every young lady should keep a cat in her chignon.

THE recent terrific hail storm in Philadelphia frightened the horses in a funeral procession, and produced a panic among the mourners. The hearse was badly wrecked, a driver was fatally injured, some ladies were cut, sprained and bruised a good deal The coffin was taken into one of the carriages and accompanied by two of the least damaged of the other carriages was taken to the cemetery.

IT may be remembered, says Galignani's Messenger, that some time since the son of the Count D'Aquila Bourbon, contracted a marriage which was not exactly to the taste of his Royal Highness, the father. The young married couple went to the United States, and after remaining there some months, lately returned to Paris. A reconciliation has now been effected, and a family meeting took place on April 19th, when everything passed over with the greatest cordiality.

IN the recent Philadelphia hail storm the Continental and Girard hotels had nearly seven hundred panes of glass broken. The Mercantile Library lost about 300. St. Marks Church 250, mostly colored. Mrs. B. A. Fahnestock's hot house had the plants ruined, and 1,500 lights broken, and most of the churches' hot houses, and other many windowed edifices lost on a similar scale. 4,000 public lamps shared the same fate. The largest hail stone noted was eleven inches in circumference, and weighed seven ounces a quarter of an hour after it fell.

ONE of those strange beings we "read about" has been found in the owner of a number of government bonds residing in Brattleboro, who informs Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, that for some time he found an old stove a convenient safe for his bonds; but recently, without his knowledge, the stove was used, and to his astonishment the bonds were baked to a crisp. The Treasurer has notified him to forward with the greatest speed the "baked bonds," and, if they can be identified, the government will either pay their value, or issue registered bonds in their place.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Houston (Texas) *Evening Times* of the 28th, dated Millican, says the night before, a flat car, attached in front of an engine, having ten workmen on board, while on its way down to the washed culvert, this side of Nevasota, was thrown from the track, a mile and a half north of Nevasota bridge, killing two men and severely mangling two others. Mr. May, conductor of the train being on the car at the time, was also thrown off and somewhat bruised, but not so as to lay him up. The names of the two that were killed are, A. M. Baker, brakesman on freight train, and one Collins, section hand.

THE Zanesville *Courier* says We understand that the English Catholic school connected with the St. Thomas Catholic church, has been abandoned. The reason therefor was, that the school was not self sustaining. There are perhaps other reasons, which we have not ascertained. These children will now attend the public schools, and a large number of applications are daily being made for their admission. The Board of Education, in order to accommodate the views of parents in reference to the reading of the Bible in the schools, have adopted a rule permitting the Catholic children, who wish it, to retire from the schoolroom each morning during devotional exercise.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON has recently purchased the large brick block known in Greenville as the Mowery Block. It is generally believed in Greenville that he will soon establish a bank. He has the means, and has been frequently urged to do so for the convenience of the business men of that and adjoining towns. As it now, they have no bank nearer than Knoxville, and they find it now almost impossible to do longer without one. The Ex President spends most of his time in study. He writes a great deal, and it is generally supposed that he contemplates soon publishing a book which shall be a defence of "my policy" and his Administration. He has some visitors from a distance, and during the Court sessions his house is daily filled from early morning till night by his friends from the country, who think him the greatest man of the age.

IT WILL be remembered that the remains of the late Mr. Peabody were temporarily deposited in Westminster Abbey prior to their removal to his native town. Over his temporary grave there has been placed the following inscription on a flag stone three feet square:

Here
were deposited
from Nov. 12 to Dec. 11,
1869,
the remains of
GEORGE PEABODY,
then removed to his native country,
and buried in Danvers, now Peabody,
in Massachusetts.

"I have prayed my heavenly father day
by day that I might be enabled before I died
to show my gratitude for the bless-
ings which He has bestowed upon
me, by doing some great good
to my fellow men.

Let your light so shine before men
that they may see your good works
and glorify your Father
which is in heaven.

THE Lamar *Missourian* of the 5th inst. states that on the preceding Sunday a man whose name was not learned, living near Doyl Port in Barton county, attempted to kill his wife and then end the tragedy by shooting himself. The author of the horrid crime was a man 74 years of age, and had just returned from the north part of the State, where he had collected about twenty-eight hundred dollars. He accused his wife of communicating the fact of his having money to the neighbors and after sending his grand daughter and daughter from the house, he seized a revolver and fired at his wife, but missed his aim; she ran to escape his vengeance, whereupon he took a musket loaded with buckshot and fired at her again as she ran, the shot grazing her hip, and she fell as if shot dead. The old man then took the money and all of his deeds and papers and burned them. Then he loaded his musket, and placing it to his head, demanded his little son, five years old, to shoot the gun The boy refused. He then took a piece of chair round, whittled it flat, so that it would pass in front of the trigger, placed the muzzle of the gun to his head and fired, literally tearing the top part of his head away.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 10, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Pursuant to call the Republican County Convention met in the Court House yesterday at one o'clock P. M., and was called to order by G. W. K. Miner, Esq., Chairman of the County Central Committee. Capt. S. B. Page, of Brownsville, was chosen presiding officer. All preliminaries over the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates.

For Congress, G. W. K. Miner, Esq., was nominated by acclamation. Eli Cope, Esq., ex-sheriff of this county, was unanimously nominated for Assembly. James Cleary for County Commissioner, Major A. Guiler for Jury Commissioner, John A. Murphy for Poor House Director, and John Kehl for County Auditor. With this ticket of true Republicans we expect to give the Democrats a hard fight next fall. Should Mr. Miner receive the nomination for this district, and we have no doubt he will, we are confident that he will receive an immense majority, such as this district never before, nor even for the "old Alligator," Mr. Miner is a self-made man, and has been earnest and true in his devotion to the Republican party, and they could not better reward him than by sending him to Congress to represent this district. J. B. Miller, Uriah Higenbotham and Wm. Parshall were appointed Congressional conferees for this county.

The meeting today at the primary election on Saturday, and showed by their orderly deportment that they were fully qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise. RHAP.

IT WAS CLEARLY MADE manifest by the able and skillful manner in which the Doctor described various diseases of the eye and its optical defects, the various remedies and optical treatment. (We are speaking of Dr. Franks' very interesting lecture on Monday evening, May 9th, in Allegheny city) he fully convinced those present that he is a gentleman of high ability as an oculist, aurist and optician In treating the subject, the learned gentleman remarked upon the importance of paying immediate attention to all cases and inconveniences of a character to lead us to suspect that the organ of vision is, to any extent, deranged, and here we cheerfully endorse the lecturer's views, viz. "that there is much loss of sight from inattention to early symptoms of weakness, and permanent loss of vision in consequence of having the eyes tampered with, especially in diseases, which may be cured by an early application of medical treatment. Doctor Franks is well known as a skillful physician and surgeon, being a regular graduate of the Philadelphia school of medicine, and a member of the State medical society of Pennsylvania. His specialty being diseases of the eye, ear, and the application of his patent spectacles to all defects of sight. We urge our readers not to delay, to consult this gentleman at once (consultation free and charges very moderate) at St. Clair hotel. Ladies entrance, room 22. See advertisement in another column.

MESSRS. EDITORS: "Central Board" vainly attempts to crawl out of the bad box in which placed by Father Hickey, by urging that *only* the colored schools were closed on the day of jubilee. Very well. Are not the colored schools a part and parcel of the common schools? Was there no Redeemer who died for other than white people? Should black children be permitted to enjoy a political occasion and refused opportunity to observe "Good Friday?" The color screen won't do, Mr. Central Board. You cannot justify your action in ignoring Good Friday and, in the same breath, recognizing the 26th of April, by any harmless flings at your accuser. Father Hickey, however, *did not say that all the schools were closed.* He read clearly from the GAZETTE that the *colored* schools were afforded a holiday, and he qualified with this adjective the word school when used in the connection. No defense is necessary. CATHOLIC.

Solved.

The enigma found in the fast growing popularity of the Weed Sewing Machine by parties unacquainted with its merits is easy of solution. Its simplicity, durability and adaption to all kinds of work renders it the most desirable investment for all in want of this kind of machinery. Call at 116 Market street and give it a trial.

OIL ITEMS.

The *Northwestern Independent* prints the following:

The Risk well on the Bailey farm was torpedoed during the early part of the present week, and immediately after being tubed commenced pumping oil at the rate of thirty five or forty barrels per day.

The Berg well on the Faren farm is now being sunk deeper.

The Youghiogheny well, in Lawrenceburg, owned by Mr. Kuhn and others, is being drilled deeper. This well first commenced pumping at a depth of one thousand and eight feet, and produced for a time some ten or twelve barrels per day. After it is sunk a depth of one thousand and forty feet it will doubtless prove a good well.

The "Little Annie" oil well, on Independent lots, reached the top of the third sand on Saturday morning, May 7th.

The big well recently struck near Brady's Bend we understand is now flowing about forty barrels per day.

The well south of the log house, on Washington street, Lawrenceburg, was nearly through the third sand some days ago, but unfortunately the tools became fast, and the workmen have thus far been unable to extricate them. They are at work, however, with a zeal worthy of success, and we hope they will succeed.

NEW OIL STRIKES.

The Mellen well on the Clarion river, about one fourth mile from the terminus of said stream, has been sunk a depth of 821 feet, through a third sand said to be thirty eight feet thick, it commenced to pump on the 27th of April, starting at about 10 barrels per day and promising to improve. This well is owned by Wm. Gates, John Painter, Mr. Lee, of Kittanning, Mr. Crawford, of Allegheny county, and others.

The Rotary Oil Well, on land of Mrs. Judge Bredin, in Lawrenceburg, on the North side of Washington street, has been sunk a depth of 1015 feet, through a third sand, about thirty feet thick, and commenced to pump oil on Thursday last, making a fine start and promising to prove a good well. This well is owned by Peter Hutchison, James Reese, John Barton, Ed. Barton, of Allegheny county, and James McCullough, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa.

The Montgomery well, on land of Leonard and Parker, on the Southern bank of Mike run, has been drilled to a depth of 1045 feet, through the third sand, said to be thirty-eight feet thick, and is now being tubed with favorable indications. This well is owned by John Montgomery, James Montgomery, G. W. Johnson, of Pittsburgh; G. W. Livingston, Wm. Bennett, of Emlenton, and others.

The Belleview well No. 2, on Parker farm, one mile west of Lawrenceburg, is down and has been tubed for some days. The last report we have had from it is, that the water has not yet been properly shut off, and consequently it had not pumped any considerable quantity of oil. This well is owned by Messrs. Winchman Hutchison and other parties living in the neighborhood of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

The Keystone well, on the Faren farm, on hill, about sixty rods west of the river, and north of Bear creek, has been drilled a depth of 1,063 feet, through the third sand, said to be thirty feet thick, and has been pumping for a few days, throwing out a large amount of oil, promising to be a good well. It is owned by Geo. Shidel, of Lawrenceburg, Capt. Allen Wilson, John Keister, W. G. Stoughton, John Shull, Williamson Christy, of Butler county, and others.

The Hoover well No. 2, on land of Jas. W. Parker, on hill, north of Bear creek, has been drilled a depth of 1,050 feet, through the third sand, said to be thirty feet thick, has been pumping for some ten days and is now yielding about four barrels of oil per day. This well is owned by Noah Henry, Dr. S. Bredin, J. C. Redick, Dr. Hoover, of Butler county, and others.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—The Agony Over—Verdict of Acquittal—Woman's Suffrage Association.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 10, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL—TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

A little after eleven o'clock the court opened and District Attorney Garvin arose and commenced his closing speech. Commenting first on the extraordinary length of time taken by the trial, he declared it the duty of the jury and himself to devote even three times as much time if necessary to give the prisoner a fair trial. Passing on to the case he said that no man had a right to take the law into his own hands. Perhaps Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were innocent. Richardson was a brave man, who had devoted himself to the service of his country during the late war. Was he a likely man to dishonorably seduce a man's wife? Moreover, it was unlikely that Richardson would marry his mistress. Men never do, except under compulsion. McFarland had given up his wife for two years, a divorce was had, and on his deathbed Richardson married Mrs. McFarland as a pure woman. The defense acknowledged the commission of the deed, but say it was the deed of an insane man. In the same breath they say that he was justified in slaying the adulterer. This is not logical. They must take either stand. They cannot pretend to justify the deed of an insane man. The prosecution takes it for granted that the prisoner is sane. Such is the law, as they will be informed by the Court. Without entering into the question of the nature and signs of insanity, any juror, any sensible man can decide when a man is mad.

Mr. Garvin contended the defence proved nothing more than intense excitement, caused by prisoner's troubles and uncontrollable impulse. This was merely the passion of anger and could never excuse or palliate a crime. He denied that the cases of Sickles and Cole were parallel ones, for their acts were done suddenly, under excitement, while when they should have been convicted of some degree of murder.

The District Attorney then reviewed the testimony, showing that on the day of the shooting McFarland showed intimate knowledge of Richardson's habits, and lay in wait for him, taking the position most favorable for it, leaned forward when Richardson entered, and fired, and made his escape. In this are exhibited cunning, premeditation and cessation of danger. The defence had tried every position, except murder, and had worked to blacken the characters of Mr. Calhoun, Mrs. Sinclair and Mr. Greeley, an attempt as absurd as unsustained by the evidence.

Mr. Garvin expressed the conviction that the jurors believed Mrs. McFarland guilty, but there might be doubts as to the degree. If guilty of murder, let him be hanged; if of manslaughter, let him be sent to State prison. The law must be vindicated in the case or there would be no security for life. He felt sure they would decide according to the evidence under their oaths.

The Recorder then addressed the jury. The accused was not to be convicted or acquitted upon the speeches of counsel, or convicted upon prejudice toward the dead or living, or sentiment which may dominate any people. They must conscientiously reject every fact or circumstance in the evidence which in their estimation cannot illustrate the question of sanity or insanity, or of malice, or which does not bear upon the time, place, mode and act of killing. The social or domestic relations it was not material for them to adjudicate. The question was, how did the prisoner believe about them, and how did that belief impress his mind, and control his actions.

The Recorder then proceeded to charge substantially every proposition of the counsel for the defence, and the charge was closed as we continued: If you believe that the accused armed himself with a loaded pistol, and sought after the deceased with the express design and malice, intending to kill, he is guilty of murder in the first degree. If, having a loaded pistol, he shot the deceased without intent or design to kill, and in a sudden fit of passion, then it may be either manslaughter in the third or fourth degree.

The charge was received upon the point asked by the defense, as to the first shooting. That it cannot be taken as evidence of malice. That the question of malice is when the shooting was felonious, and not in a state of insanity, the jurors were to discard it from their consideration altogether.

He declined to charge that the non-prosecution of defendant therefor is strong evidence that the act was justifiable, as that was the time of commission. The upholding or prostration of the marriage relation should have nothing to do with the verdict. Adultery, licentiousness, free love, or sentimentalism, on one hand, and moral restrictions upon the conduct of the deceased man or living woman, upon the other hand, are not legitimately to affect them. The inflexible rule of jurors should be that the aggrieved husband, father, or relative who takes the correction of wrongs into his own hands, with pistol or knife, and is not insane when he did the act, is, in section, is not to be acquitted because it is the duty of every man to uphold the sanctity of the marriage relation, unless by legal procedure. If the prisoner took the law into his own hands, in a state of sanity, and with malice, he is guilty of willful killing; if in a state of insanity, he is not guilty.

At three o'clock the jury retired. They reappeared at ten minutes after ten. The utmost silence of death prevailed as they took their seats and McFarland turned pale as a sheet. The Clerk then asked them to answer the usual question, and McFarland arose to hear the verdict of the jury. He trembled violently and clutched the railing beside him, as if for support. "Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" came the question at last. "Not guilty" was the answer.

No scene beggars description. The whole audience jumped to their feet and cheered as though determined to shake the house to the foundation. But the Court officers joined in cheering. Men and women struggled, pushed and struggled for the privilege of shaking McFarland by the hand. The ladies divided their attention between the prisoner and his counsel, whom they lavished with thanks. McFarland was very much affected, and little Percy Rice jumped upon the table and, waving a handkerchief lent his voice to the cheering. McFarland soon after left the court room amid the wildest excitement.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association met to-day. About two hundred persons were present. Mrs. Stanton, in remarks, thought he would be a great man in history when women would be tried by a jury of their own sex. She alluded to the indecent questions put to Mrs. Woodhull and Claflin, as disgraceful and considered it time to clear out out the courts of law and install educated, refined women. She alluded to Mrs. Greeley. Greeley his flunkeyism in consideration of the fine words he had given expression to in connection with Woodhull and Claflin, and Pheobe Cozzens, of St. Louis, and others spoke.

CONFESSION.

John Nixon, who was convicted at Patterson, New Jersey, of the murder of David Sisco, and sentenced to prison for twenty years, has made a confession. He acknowledges that he had a fight which resulted in Sisco's death, and charges his own father and mother, who testified strongly against him, with incest, for which he says he had threatened to have them arrested. Little confidence is placed in the statement of the prisoner, who shows signs of a weakness of the mind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleven cases of small pox were reported on Saturday.

A train on the Hudson River road ran off the track at Manhattanville to-day. Nobody injured.

The reported irregularities in the affairs of Assessor Scanlon are unfounded.

The Hoboken firemen had a riot last night. Pistols were freely used, but no damage done.

Mr. Roesing, North-German Consul General, authorizes the denial of the statement published in the London *Times*, that the withdrawal of the German capitalists against American railroads emanated from the North-German Consul at New York. He has written nothing on the subject.

BOSTON.

Excursion Extraordinary to the Pacific.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 10.—A number of Boston men will start on the 23d of May on an excursion to San Francisco. An equal number of ladies will accompany them. Capital to the amount of $50,000,000 will be represented, and all the arrangements for the trip are on the most elaborate scale. Nine cars, fitted up with carpets, sofas, beds, billiard tables, &c., have been built expressly for this occasion. The Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayors of Boston and surrounding towns, and many other prominent men will be among the excursionists. It has been arranged that the governors of the States through which they pass are to meet them on the confines of their States and escort them through the same. One of the principal features will be the publication of a newspaper every day, which will be a complete resume of the incidents of the route, together with descriptions of the country and notable persons whom they meet. The affair is in charge of Charles W. Brooks, Chinese Consul at San Francisco.

The minority report against the State aid, to the Hartford & Erie Road, presented to-day, will say that it is better for the Road to go into bankruptcy now, than to expend more millions and then fail.

COLUMBUS, O.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.—Dedication of the New Hall of the Order.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, May 10.—The meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. and the dedication of the new Temple of that order, to-day, drew a great crowd of strangers to the city. The streets and buildings were profusely decorated with flags. A procession two miles long, with eight bands of music, formed at two o'clock and paraded the streets. The exercises took place at the Opera House at four o'clock. Governor Hays presided and the oration was delivered by Rev. D. H. Moore. At the close the crowd went to the new Hall, which was dedicated according to the ritual by Grand Master Turner. The Grand Lodge met at ten A. M., but adjourned without transacting much business.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Agitation in France—The Plebiscitum Voted by Over Five Million Majority — Barricades in Paris Taken by the Military and Order Preserved—British Parliament Proceedings—The King Question in Spain—Insurrection in Italy Suppressed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 10, 1 P. M.—Several riots occurred late last night, they were not serious. Three or four barricades were erected in the Belleville district, but being feebly defended the troops carried them easily, without firing a shot. Shots were fired but not by the soldiers. There was great excitement throughout the night, and indeed is now, but owing to the large display of troops, the crowd is more noisy than dangerous.

Abel Francois Villemain, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, died to-day.

The returns of the army vote are all in: yes, 227,396; no, 29,564; the result throughout the nation is not given exactly.

6 P. M.—Returns of the vote from all parts of the country, except Algeria, foot up: Yes, 7,210,256; no, 1,550,980.

La Liberte says the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The same journal asks for the complete freedom of the press as the result of the adoption of the plebiscitum, and proves that after years of experience, all efforts against the opposition press are powerless.

8 P. M.—It is feared the disturbances of last night will be renewed this evening, but ample measures have been taken by the Government to maintain order. Great crowds of people are gathered in the Faubourg Du Temple.

10 P. M.—Barricades have again been thrown up in Foubourg Du Temple and also in Belleville, and troops are now operating against them. It is reported that Captain Lafontaine, in command of one of the attacking columns, was wounded by a pistol shot.

PARIS, May 11—3 A. M.—All the barricades were taken by the troops at midnight, and by one o'clock this morning the Faubourg Du Temple and Belleville were occupied by the military. Tranquility now prevails through the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 10.—There is a growing discontent at the income tax in Bombay, and several indignation meetings have been held.

The House of Lords passed the bill making changes in the war office and adjourned.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lefevre explained the proposed reduction of legislative duties, which is chiefly in favor of coast wise shipping. Mr. Childers, First Lord of Admiralty, said thirteen iron clads and guns were booked for passage to Canada in troop ships.

Mr. Dawson moved to resolve that the House condemns the policy of a large part of the Indian revenue from opium. Mr. Fowler seconded the motion. Mr. Winfield opposed the resolution, arguing that opium is less injurious than alcohol. Mr. Henly closed the debate with remarks in favor of the resolve. The House divided, and the resolve was lost by a majority of 104.

Mr. Gladstone moved the following gentlemen be appointed a select Committee to inquire by what tenure convents and monasteries, including Anglican institutions, hold property in England: Messrs. Villiers, Newdegate, Pressed, Thomas, Monsell, Bowyer, Powell, Howes, Pemberton, O'Conner, Don and seven others. The motion was agreed to.

The Marquis of Hartington, Foreign Affairs, Mr. Otway, informed the House on Commons tonight that orders had been sent to Athens which would insure the thorough investigation of the Marathon massacre.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Phillips, the alleged defaulter, has been discharged from custody and the gold found in his possession at the time of his arrest has been restored to him.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 10.—Senor Olozaga returns immediately to Paris. There is much speculation as to the object of his visit, but nothing is known of it. He will probably not return to Madrid, and the mystification is not lessened by the fact that the Ministers to Italy, Austria and England also are expected to arrive here. Rumor has it that these conferences bear on the question of a candidate for the throne. The chances of the elevation of Espartero are improving, especially since the proposition has been coupled with the suggestion that Gen. Prim be declared the heir apparent.

The Spanish press comments unfavorably on the French plebiscitum.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 10.—The insurrection that lately broke out at Filadelfia, in Southern Italy, as the result was made known to-day, and was by no means formidable. The latest advices announce the dispersion of the insurgents.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, May 10.—The *Wien Presse* says England undertakes to clear Greece of brigandage on these conditions: That King George temporarily withdraw, a Regent be appointed, the Ministry dismissed and the *habeas corpus* act suspended.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 10.—Private individuals throughout the Island are sending presents of money and other articles to the soldiers who captured the rebel General Goicouria.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—A terrible accident occurred on a railroad near Laxembourg yesterday. It is reported twenty persons were killed.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, May 10.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec for Liverpool has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Nemesis, from New York, have arrived.

HAVRE, May 10.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 10—*Evening.*—Consols for money 94¾; account 94¾. American securities quiet—5-20s, 1865, 85¼; 67, 86; 10-40s, 85¾; Erie, 18; Illinois, 113; Great Western, 28; stocks quiet and steady.

PARIS, May 10.—Bourse dull at 74f 95c.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—Bonds unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11d.; Orleans, 11¾d.; sales 12,000 bales.

Manchester market firm, with sales of 24,000 bales.

California wheat 9s 9d; red western No. 2 8s 4d; winter western 9s 6d; red southern 9s 2d. Flour were 7,500 quarters; all American. Western flour 28s 6d. Corn No. 2 mixed 38s. Oats 25s. Barley 5s. Peas 39s 6d. Pork 85s. Beef 120s. Lard 69s. Cheese 58s. Bacon, No. 4 for Cumberland, 68s 6d for short rib middles. Turpentine 29s 9d.

LONDON, May 10.—Linseed cakes quiet and steady. Tallow firmer at 44s 9d. Sugar 33s 9d @ 42s. Linseed oil 28s @ 28s 3d.

HAVRE, May 10.—Cotton firm at 123f on spot, and 130f afloat.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted a memorial from the G. A. R., asking authority to be given to send soldiers' pensions through the mail by the money order system.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for refunding certain duties imposed upon the importation of Russia hemp, upon which forty dollars per ton had been charged in violation of the treaty with Russia, only twenty-five being charged on Manilla hemp.

Mr. SHERMAN then reported a bill making the duty the same as on Manilla hemp.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Secretary of the Interior was asked for information relative to any unauthorized invasion of the Osage reservation by citizens.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HOWELL: Regulating pensions of disabled officers and soldiers.

By Mr. ROSS: To enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a portion of their road.

Mr. WILSON called up the army bill already reported by him and explained its provisions.

After some further discussion it was without action laid aside and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill proceeded with.

The section prohibiting the diversion of any surplus of the specific appropriation remaining unexpended was discussed and, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, was stricken out.

Evening Session.—The consideration of the appropriation bill was continued.

The amount for salaries and expenses of the collection of revenue were reduced from eight to seven millions.

Other amendments were adopted, including one that proprietors of bonded warehouses shall pay the current wages and salaries of storekeepers; that for the reduction of the expenses of the Bureau of Education was passed over.

Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, offered an amendment appropriating half a million dollars for the construction of a building for the State Department, to be used eventually as a wing of the building for State, War and Navy Departments, at a cost of five or six millions, which was discussed without action. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked to introduce a bill allowing women to act as assistant marshals, but objection was made.

Mr. CONNAR asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal that part of the act of April 12th, 1866, amending the act of March 3d, '65, to provide ways and means to support Government, as authorizes or may be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt or exchange outstanding bonds and notes for other bonds and notes.

Mr. ALLISON and others objected.

Mr. Jas. H. Lewis, Representative of the Third District of Kentucky, vice Golladay, resigned, took the oath.

The Senate Northern Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and its supporters again refusing to allow time for discussion and amendment, filibustering commenced and continued all afternoon.

Without action, adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

San Domingo Treaty—Georgia Reconstruction—Nominations and Confirmations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

L. Fabens, the agent of President Baez, to secure the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, had a second interview with Senator Sumner last night; also, one with the President. To the latter he delivered the final official documents from the Baez Government. The friends of the treaty seem to take confidence in the additional documents, but to what purport has not transpired. It does not appear, however, that there has been any material change in the views of the Senate upon the treaty, and an influential Senator remarked last night that the treaty would not be ratified by the Senate in executive session. If it should come up in the shape of a joint resolution to annex, as proposed by General Butler, it may barely receive a majority vote. The latter is expected to press his resolution to-day for the sixth time.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning considered the Georgia bill. It was proposed to report to the House the bill as originally introduced in that body, which was similar to the bill admitting Virginia to representation, with an amendment providing for the employment of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1870.

WORKING-MEN, REMEMBER

The meeting at the old fair ground this evening! We want to see in it an old-fashioned crowd of the bone and sinew of the community. Every man who lives by industry, or who honors it as the main-spring of every well-ordered social fabric, and most of all here, should attend this meeting. Every citizen of Allegheny county has, if he knows it, the deepest concern in the direction of the national policy to the protection of the labor of our own people. It is one of the foremost rights of labor to assert its own dignity and influence, and we shall expect to see this done this evening.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼.

PTEROLEUM in Antwerp, 58½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE contest in the House over the Pacific Railroad bill turned upon a proposition to require the Company to sell its lands to actual settlers at $2,50 per acre. The bill was the first business in order yesterday, and our dispatches should tell what has come of it.

AN Ebensburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* reports a schism in Cambria county on the Congressional nomination. A wrangle among Republicans is to the *Commercial's* taste. You will always find the buzzard where there is any carrion! Cambria is in the XVIIth district, now represented by D. J. MORRELL, who is a candidate for re-election. The other counties, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, are yet to be heard from.

THE "White Men's Party" which our neighbor of the *Post* was so much in favor of two years ago, has not been heard of since, until recently it has come to the surface in Delaware. That is also among the *Post's* political friends. A circular from the Trustees of the State Normal School of Delaware estimates the number of white men and women in that State, who are not able to read or write their own names, at one-third of the entire population of the State. A very good place for a White Man's Party!

THE united Presbyterian Assemblies will meet at Philidelphia on the 19th. The attendance will be very large, representing 256 Presbyteries, and about 450,000 communing members. This is to be the joint meeting to which the separate sittings of last autumn in this city were adjourned. The report from the joint-committee on reconstruction, and the location of the Missionary Boards, will present the most important topics for discussion. We may justly remark that this first business meeting will be likely to subject the not wholly consummated reunion to its severest test. There are matters for debate and permanent adjustment which will constitute the *experimenta crucis* for the reunion. Let us hope that the results of the coming trial will redound to the highest interests of a practical religion which is exemplified by works as well as by faith!

SOME of our cotemporaries are exercised sorely over the rejection, by the Senate, of the Governor's nominee for Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. We have no doubt that the Governor intended to do his duty, while we are quite certain that a majority of the Senators did theirs. The nominee would have been confirmed, if he had been willing to acquiesce in the judgment of the Senate that his disbursements should be accounted for, in the form usual with all other officers, with the Auditor General. He apparently had his own private reasons for objecting to any supervision of the finances of his office—which the Senate found to be a very ample reason for squelching his nomination to the place. That is the whole of the story. Does any one deny its substantial truth? or the force of the Senatorial objection? We should like a square *yes* or *no*, from the rejected appointee himself, for which our columns are open to him.

THE REVENUE REFORM FIZZLE.

About the coolest thing of the season, is the refreshing paragraph which we quote from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Times* as follows:

The recent private meeting of several gentlemen in this city, and which is exciting some discussion, was not, I think, intended to inaugurate a new party movement, but merely to demonstrate the necessity of concession on the part of extreme protectionists. Certainly, Mr. David A. Wells cannot hope for support from the large majority of his Republican friends, if he is ready to co-operate in any attempt to break up the Republican party. The assaults of his opponents have been so bitter and unjustifiable that it is not strange that he should seek to retaliate, but he cannot expect to be sustained by those who have strengthened his hands most heretofore, if he shall lend his aid for the disruption of the party in any State.

—Oh, no! certainly no harm to the Republican party was intended! of course not! It was "merely to demonstrate the necessity of concession," that "several gentlemen," meeting in a mutual admiration party, resolved—in the more explicit language of that far better authority, the *Free Trader*, from which we quoted yesterday—to crush the policy of protection, or take action at once outside of the Republican party! It was to demonstrate the necessity for concession, was it, that journals like the Chicago *Tribune* and N. Y *Post*, with which the *Times* is in hearty accord, cut themselves squarely free from Republicanism, and agreed to support free-trade candidates against our own tariff nominees?

It is clear then that these Tooley street conspirators have discovered that their famous petard, which was to blow up the Republican party, is only a huge mare's nest, a hollow and innocent pumpkin, which everybody laughs at. And so they sneak back, in the cheapest mortification, to their press-boards and cabbage. BUTLER's powder boat failure at Fort Fisher was a splendid success, compared with the results which this Washington "private meeting," flourished in with such a brazen blare of trumpets, and menacing the immediate extinction of the Republican party, has pitifully dwindled to. "Several gentlemen" are not going to reconstruct American politics, as much as they proposed. They find that they absurdly miscalculated their influence, and they are grieved, profoundly cut, by the hearty alacrity with which the party generally has welcomed their threat to withdraw.

—Decidedly, the room of these gentry is more acceptable than their company, to the great party of the Administration and the people. We beg them not to afflict us by proposing to come back again, or to insult us by attempting to deny their intention to desert. They are dangerous allies, but of not the least account when fairly kicked out of the party. Oh! no! They never intended to do us harm! Because they couldn't, and have just found it out. One of them, the Chicago *Tribune*, might have realized this earlier, for it cannot have forgotten its great fizzle of last year, when it attacked President GRANT'S administration with an equal flourish of trumpets, and retired in an equally ludicrous disorder.

GEORGIA ONCE MORE.

We print the full text of the Cessna bill, which is proposed as a substitute for the measure passed by the Senate three weeks since, for the adjustment of the Georgia question. Other propositions are also suggested to the House, but none of them has so general an approval as this bill has already elicited. Yet, we doubt if it can pass either body in its present shape. There is, as we have heretofore observed, but one objection to it, yet that objection ought to be fatal to the plan, or ensure its expurgation. It is a palpable mistake to propose to legalize an extra-constitutional term of the Georgia Legislature. More than this: it asserts, in the most offensive form, the real issue upon which a Republican Congress is now divided. Amended in this particular, so as to acquiesce in the election, in due course, of another Legislature *this year*, we think this bill of Mr. Cessna would go through the House with a rush, and that the Senate would accept it. For the strong vote on the Pomeroy plan, which the Senate adopted, is plain notice to the House that no prolongation of the present Legislature beyond the period for which it was chosen, can be agreed to in that body. It is this question upon which the long contest in the Senate, which so wearied the country, did really turn. Insisting upon such prolongation for two years, Mr. Cessna must exhibit an ignorance of, or an indifference to, the tenor of public sentiment, which would not correspond to our estimate of his practical and clear sighted sagacity.

We have been told that many Republican members favor this bill. Well, it *is*, in every other particular, an excellent plan of settlement. But it cannot pass the Senate, without providing for an election this year. Why, then prolong the contest in Congress and before the people, most needlessly and mischievously irritating a wound, which would heal by the second intention if prudently treated, into a chronic and dangerous sore. Besides declaring the provisional nature of the State government, the Cessna bill provides for the new Legislative election which it too long defers, prescribes the qualifying oath to be taken by office holders, and imposes the same other fundamental conditions to which Virginia, Texas and Mississippi have agreed. The majority of members in both the Senate and House have thus three times recorded their support of a settled policy for the closing up of the work of reconstruction—and it is quite too much to ask that they should abandon their records, in favor of a plan which recognizes the State as Republican and legal, yet rejects and nullifies its Legislative article—which itself extends the Legislative term to twice the period fixed in the instrument, and yet imposes it as a fundamental condition upon the readmitted State, that her Legislature shall "never extend the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the Constitution!"

—This won't do, Mr. Cessna! It is altogether too bald! Make your bill consistent and logical, by omitting or amending this unfortunate feature, and, before the week is over, you would find yourself sustained by both Houses, by the President, by the South, and by the whole country.

PARTY NOMINATIONS.

The "Crawford county system" may be judged by its fruits. Look at Lowry for a Senator, or Billingfelt for another! Look at your Ames, Reinoehl, Godshalk, late Representatives. All these men were nominated on the "Crawford county" plan. What an eloquent testimony their records bear to its merits! No other system of party machinery can possibly be so bad as that which has entrusted such men as these with office. Whatever may be the just objections to the delegate system, it is in point of merit, as an honest and free expression of the popular will, as far above the Crawford county humbug as the sky is above the earth. Look at Lancaster county which, not long ago, was persuaded by fraudulent quacks of the *Commercial* stamp, to abandon the delegate convention and adopt this ballot-box-stuffing arrangement. The result has been there, just what it is everywhere else,—the triumph of the most scampish rings in the party. Why not? Their opportunities for cheating are increased ten-fold. They have, under this new device which the Lowry gang in Crawford first invented, every desired facility for stuffing the boxes, and doctoring the returns, without a shadow of any public responsibility. As the Bradford *Reporter* remarks.

Our observation, and the unanimous testimony of those who have had experience in the workings of this system is adverse to it. On its face, the plan is popular and feasible. It professedly submits to a vote of the people, the selection of candidates. If the electors would attend the primary meetings and express their preferences, uncontrolled by other considerations, then the Crawford County System, would accomplish what it professes to ascertain, and give expression to the popular will. But just here is the great difficulty—and here this system fails. The people will not, on ordinary occasions, attend the delegate elections. This, being an admitted fact, then does the Crawford County System prevent any of the abuses perpetrated by means of the delegate system? This we take it, is the great object to be attained. Are not combinations as readily made, and improper influences as easily and successfully used, in one case as in the other?

Honest dealing is the exception. There can be no safeguards for honesty, because all the machinery employed is without responsibility. It tends to corrupt and demoralize men, by placing them in the way of temptation. We all know that good men, under the heat of personal rivalry and political excitement, will do or sanction things which their cooler judgment disapproves, and this Crawford county system opens the door to such easy fraud, that universal experience testifies to its dangerous tendency.

This might not be the effect for a short time, but it would inevitably come. The frauds committed through this system can be concealed, and their perpetrators screened from observation, while the votes of delegates to a County Convention, at least, are public, and can be scrutinized by their constituents. The delegate who would wilfully misrepresent or disregard the wishes of his people, or be open to the suspicion of being governed in his votes by improper influences, would certainly meet with popular reprobation, and for ever lose his standing and influence with his neighbors.

The alleged abuses of the delegate system proceed from the failure of the voters to attend the primary elections, thus allowing a few men to control the elections, and virtually make the nominations. Now we believe these evils to be in great measure imaginary, the allegation proceeding from the interested growlings of malcontents, and in most cases become the offspring of men, who have not the confidence of the people. If the voters do not turn out to the delegate elections, it is no evidence that they do not feel any interest in the formation of a proper ticket. They say, "A or B, are candidates for Sheriff, (or some other office)—both are good men—we don't care who has the nomination," —and being content with the success of either, will not take the trouble to attend the primary meetings. A half dozen men go to the meeting and elect delegates, and it looks as if that half dozen men spoke for the township, whereas they but represent the feelings and express the wishes of perhaps nine-tenths of the Republican voters. In most cases, a light attendance at the primary meetings is only evidence that those seeking the nominations are *not* objectionable, and that the people have no choice between them.

The action of our sister county of Susquehanna is pertinent and somewhat suggestive. A Convention was held at Montrose, on the 17th of January last, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the Crawford County System, which resolved to adopt it. There was so little feeling amongst the people on the subject that barely half the districts in the county were represented, and the resolution to try the system was adopted by a small majority. This action has given rise to such an expression of opposition, that the County Committee at a recent meeting vetoed the action of the Convention, and recommend that the next County Convention be composed of two delegates as heretofore, who shall decide whether the Republican party of Susquehanna will hereafter work under the Crawford County, the ratio, or the old system.

It appears from the experience of Susquehanna, that the people do not feel or realize, the terrible evils flowing from the delegate system, as one-half the election districts failed to be represented in a Convention called for the express purpose of their reformation.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt* has an article on the French election. It says that the crafty Louis Napoleon has triumphed again, that he has shown how universal suffrage may be used in the interest of dynasties. He has stolen their best thunder from the Democrats. But perhaps it is his last triumph. The character of the Gallic people is as unstable as the ocean—to-day an even plain smiling in the sunlight—to-morrow a chaos of wild and raging billows. There is another article descriptive of Edward Degener, M. C. from Texas, which is copied from the Baltimore *Wecker*. Of the Jenckes bill, a third article treats. It thinks that little by little this reform movement will break its way through, but such things move very slowly, and the old adage "to the victor belongs the spoils" is too deeply rooted in American public life to leave much hope that anything satisfactory will be done, at least during the present session.

The *Republikaner* speaks of the ladies who compose the Woman's Suffrage Association, as "men-women," and as "pantaloon wearing women." It also has an article on the French election, which it regards as having been a fair one, and ridicules the idea that eight millions of French voters would allow themselves to be guided by a handful of prefects. "Such a supposition is so perfectly childish that one might regard it in silence were it not to be found in so many newspapers. The fact is that the great majority, perhaps seven-eighths of the French people is in perfect accord with the Napoleonic government." In another article, a fanatical congregation of colored people, who spring, howl and scream the most abominable nonsense, is described, and then, as a sort of explanation, it says: "Their close alliance with the pious wing (which by the way is the stronger) of the Republican party, leaves us but slight hope of their early release from superstition and blind fanaticism, for they serve it as unconscious tools and just at present as Bible guard."

WE hear from Washington, that M. S. Humphreys, J. D. Evans, R. A. McGinty, and David Harris, all iron-workers from Pittsburgh, have arrived here as a delegation from the workingmen of the rolling mills in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of pleading against any reduction of the tariff on iron, believing that such reduction is detrimental to the interest of the entire country.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

The Boiler Explosion at Water Works—Death of an Insane—Another Newspaper, &c.

[Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 7, 1870.

Yesterday this city was the scene of an explosion of a serious nature, resulting in the death of one man, and the slightly injuring of some others.

About ten o'clock, I was standing at the Court House, when I heard the sound as of a heavy blast going off, but which I guessed to be a boiler explosion. Looking in the direction from which the sound came, I proceeded, and soon came to the corner of Fourth and South streets, and found that one of the boilers of Water Works had exploded, and badly damaged the Power House building, knocking off about half of the slate roof and badly shattering the balance.

The exploded boiler was driven through the south wall, but the other two were only somewhat displaced. Besides two large apertures in the walls, two of the walls of the building were very much sprung.

In the yard we found the fireman, Mr. Gotleib Stahley, badly burned and bruised, and suffering most intensely. Physicians decided that he could not recover, but he survived his injuries for twenty-six hours. His funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sabbath) and the firemen will appear in procession.

Although the Power House building was wrecked, the engine was not thought to be much damaged, and can be in working order in two weeks.

The accident does not seriously affect the supply of water, as the old Power House, which is operated by water power, was soon put in operation, and will be ample to supply the ordinary demand.

The trustees of Water Works had only a short time since changed engineers, and it appears that the incoming engineer had desired a thorough overhauling of the engine, but the trustees had deferred this for a week or so. The explosion was caused by a deficiency of water in the exploded boiler, which has doubtless often been deficient in this respect, as the boiler was considerably burned out in some places.

Henry Kiester, a young man well known as a grocery keeper on Main street, died a few days since in the insane asylum, and his funeral took place yesterday, attended by two lodges of Masons. His insanity was the result of an accident which occurred several years since.

The firm of Brown, Manly & Co., plow makers, of McConnellsville, who expected and desired to establish their works in this city, have concluded to remain in McConnellsville, they having received an accession of $25,000 to their capital stock from parties at that place.

If there is any other firm making valuable machinery, or desiring to make such, they can have valuable material add from the citizens. This would be a good point for the manufacture of wire and wire fabrics, fire brick, roofing and drain tile, chimneys and chimney tops.

John T. Shryock, after being out of the business four and a half years, is about to engage again in publishing. He will in a few days issue a large weekly newspaper, to be called the *Farmers and Mechanics' Advocate*. The paper is to be independent in politics, and will maintain the protective policy and other interests of the producing classes.

The weather here is beautiful, a little too dry for some of the crops, but splendid for fruit, and prospectively for corn, which is now being put in the ground.

Court is now in session. Only three indictments were made by the grand jury, and they for not very flagrant offences.

Yours, &c., GLEANER.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SUFFRAGE OVER THE WATER.

"Listen, Brother Jonathan," said John Bull, the other day, after a sleepless, long and weary night, with doleful looks and in a heavy heart. "If we do not enfranchise these terribly sincere women, they will tell every body our most secret sins. And sure as I live, they will picture us exactly as we are, and not as we want to be thought of by other people. Only think of this! We would never be able to redeem our characters after they have once done speaking. There is in fact no other chance left, consider it as you like. When woman once starts to speak out, you cannot stop her, not more than a cannon ball. For our own sakes, let us hurry this matter. This everlasting humming, and chirping, and singing, and murmuring, and whispering about enfranchisement stuns my nerves, confuses my mind, excites my admiration in spite of my masculine dignity so that I shall get maddened, if it is going on for a much longer time."

"My own dear John," cried the congenial sympathising brother, "you take a heavy burden from my heart, your words fall like dew on my weary soul; for if we grant it willingly they will love us the better for our generosity; and if they force us to surrender, we would feel awfully mean." So ended the conversation.

EDITORS GAZETTE: DEAR SIRS—I was rejoiced to see the announcement in the GAZETTE that Captain Charles B. Gillespie, of Freeport, Armstrong county, is a candidate for the Congressional nomination.

Brave, loyal, true and gifted, he would make an able and efficient member of Congress.

The Republicans of Armstrong county will cover themselves with glory by nominating him. ALLEGHENIAN.

ALLEGHENY, May 10, 1870.

The Cessna Georgia Bill.

The following is the amendment submitted by Mr. Cessna to the bill (H. R. 1,335) to admit the State of Georgia to representation in the Congress of the United States, and to suppress violence and protect American citizens in the several States:

WHEREAS, The people of Georgia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Georgia, elected under said constitution, in the month of January last, did ratify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That the next election for members of the General Assembly of said State shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, anno Domini 1872, and the last clause of the second subdivision of the first section of the third article of said constitution, in the following words, "The General Assembly may, by law, change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified," shall never be by any Legislature exercised so as to extend the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the said constitution; and the said General Assembly shall, by joint resolution, consent to this proviso as a fundamental condition before this act shall take effect: *Provided*, That before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat or any officer or the State shall enter the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, for preservation, an oath of affirmation in the form following: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be), which oaths of affirmation shall be taken before and certified by, any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority. *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for a period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Georgia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: First. That the constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State. And be it *further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service of the militia forces in the State of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear to the President, from an application by the Legislature of any State, or by the Governor of such State, when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county, or municipal organization in such State, that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to employ the military force of the United States, and any portion of the militia of any State, he may deem necessary, and to exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may by the laws, or the rules and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

The Victims of Incompetents.

The origin of the fearful calamity which recently occurred in Richmond is a question of public importance everywhere. There is no better illustration of the necessity for the thorough and scientific instruction of our young mechanics and artisans than what the people so frequently read of concerning the falling of houses and the consequent destruction of life and limb. We have had accounts of two such accidents since the dreadful occurrence in Richmond. But it is only when some disaster occurs that destroys scores or hundreds of lives that the public mind is so strongly aroused as to take effective means to guard against the recurrence of such terrible tragedies. The construction of a building that can by any possibility be made use of for the congregation of large numbers of people, is an important matter that should always be placed in unquestionably competent hands. As a general rule, such men are chosen; too often, however, they are not. But it very frequently happens, in the course of years, that buildings carefully constructed by the original architects and builders are put in charge of inferior architects or ignorant persons to be altered to suit other purposes. This is nearly always a fatal mistake, for if there is any alteration to be made, there should be more care in the selection of the directing head, where *alterations* are to be made in a large building, than if it were to be an entirely new structure. But the safe rule is to employ only the best men in all cases where large numbers of persons may be placed in peril, whether the proposed building is either entirely new or only an altered one. It is quite too common to take serious risks to save material, workmanship and cost. Such buildings should always be subjected to the tests, and constructed upon the principle applied to railway bridges or first-class roads—that is, the maximum load which by any possibility can be placed upon them, whether of freight, or merchandize in store, or the more precious burden of human beings, should be first carefully ascertained, and then the walls and floors, and every part on which any part of the strain can rest, should be so constructed as to bear five or ten times the maximum load so ascertained.

When a new building falls down, it is nearly always because the architect or builder is ignorant, or because he recklessly disregards the plainest principles of mechanical science. When this happens with an altered old building, it is most frequently through pure ignorance. Some men who take charge of such operations seem to have no idea that those parts of a building upon which nearly the whole weight of the structure rests should be firm and strong, and *continuous* from the foundation trenches to the uppermost girder, rafter or joist at the top of the house. They do their work as if the *weight* of a building has some inherent magical property of sustaining itself in the air without other support. Thus we find such blunders as were perpetrated some years ago, in one of the Hospital buildings at the Blockley Almshouse, in cutting through the *piers* on which the floors rested, to make some "improvements in heating, leaving the unfortunate inmates in daily peril of their lives until one day this house *without legs* went down, burying a score or so of helpless victims in the ruins. So, too, in a recent case in St. Louis, where a reckless or ignorant contractor cut away the *corner pier* from under a building to make some alterations, and had his men working away at it, the same as if it were still as firm as the hills, when the house went down with a crash, killing and maiming workmen and street passengers alike.

These are always the products of pure ignorance, even when there is recklessness as well. We could multiply such illustrations far beyond our available space. As to the breaking down of the Richmond Court-room, it is not quite clear which part gave way first, whether the gallery or the middle of the floor. The latter was supported by three timber girders, about thirty-four feet long, twenty inches by twelve, and placed fourteen feet apart. They were not supported by pillars below, and the middle one, which broke down, had "settled" about nine inches before the disaster. Some think it gave way first, under the weight of the crowd upon it, and carried the gallery along. Others, and among them one of our own experienced mechanics who was in Richmond at the time, and narrowly escaped the disaster, believe that the gallery and the crowd of people fell first, and by the additional weight thus precipitated suddenly upon the middle of the weak girder, broke that and carried all down together. In either case there were lamentable defects of construction for such a building, for the gallery, as this gentleman describes it, was supported by a heavy girder, which, in its turn, was supported *by nothing*, for all it had under it was a meagre wooden post at either end, and was nowhere supported by the wall. It is a wonder it did not go down long ago.

Thorough instruction of our young artisans in the principles of mechanical science, and the utmost care in the selection of competent architects and builders for public buildings, and especially for alterations in old buildings used, or to be used, for public purposes, are the true remedies for these shocking tragedies.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mattreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvellous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, indeed there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Wooden Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO."
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7-w6l

To Oil Capitalists.

The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10-w2l

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.
my9-MWF

KING WASHER.

This machine has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed
A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.
W. W. KNOX, Sole Agent,
daw 137 LIBERTY STREET.

GARDEN PLANT AND Flower Trellises!

The handsomest, neatest, cheapest garden ornament. Over 20 designs.
W. W. KNOX,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARDEN VASES.

Garden Ornaments, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Scythes, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc.
W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAND PLASTER, GUANO, AND our celebrated AMMONIATE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Always in store.
W. W. KNOX,
daw 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best, in use. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tuesday, May 10th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A FRESH STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
WASH POPLINS,
IN
Beautiful Chene Mixtures,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
POPLIN ALPACAS
ALL FASHIONABLE COLORS.
FOR SUITS, VERY CHEAP.
Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored DRESS SILKS.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Striped and Figured P. K's.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
AT POPULAR PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOTICE!
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.

READ THE PRICES
AT
James Hoag, Jr's,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.
At 10 cents, 50 patterns Wall Papers, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12 1-2c., Heavy Bright Buff Wall Papers, a bargain.
At 15 cents, Fine White Papers.
At 25 cents, yard-wide White and Buff Holland for Window Shades, good at the price.
Fine Oil Cloth Window Shades at low prices.
Yard Wide Floor Cloth, bright colors, 45 cents.
Wide Oil Cloth, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
Elegant Gold and Hand Made Wall Paper, at low prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVIORSIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS!!
IN
Every Department,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW
Spring and Summer Shawls,
PANNIER ARABS,
Open Centre Shawls,
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS,
HATS AND BONNETS
Sundowns,
Ribbons and Flowers,
A FINE STOCK OF
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
In the latest styles at the lowest prices.
Housekeeping Dry Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w36

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
MWF

THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the City TO BUY WATCHES,
IS AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
101 Fifth Avenue.
A large stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES just received and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. my7

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $60.50 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTHERN
Pacific Railroad.
To Railroad Contractors.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis river to the Red river, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the roadbed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure.
The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi river, and the ties received according to blank forms

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates. ☜
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. ☜
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 10, 1870.

The manipulations of the cliques have advanced gold again to 114 7-8, with a strong market, and governments have likewise advanced under the influence of the higher gold premium. The funding bill seems to have no chance to pass, and therefore the advance coupled with the easy money market.

Stocks are stronger and higher, and may advance considerably higher before a reaction can be counted on.

In local securities municipal bonds and bank stocks are inquired for, but railroads are not much in demand.

Money easy at from 7 to 9 per cent.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114⅞	American	
Silver	108	Western Union	
1881 Bonds	116½	N. Y. Central	99¼
5-20 Bonds 1862	111⅜	Reading	102¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	111	P. Ft. W. & C.	94⅞
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Ohio & Miss	30½
Consols 1865	113⅝	Mich. Southern	100
5-20 Bonds 1867	113¾	Cleveland & P	100½
5-20 Bonds 1868	113⅜	Ft. W. & C.	94½
10-40	107	Chicago & N. W	83
Adams Express	66	C. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
Merchants U. Ex.	42½	Erie.	

	Large.	*Small.*
London Exchange per pound	5.62	5.54
Paris Exchange per Franc	22¾	23⅛
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	80	80½
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	49⅜
Venice Exchange per Lt. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. L. Bonds	95	95½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	113⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	116½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114
U. S. 5-20 1862	111⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	114
U. S. 5-20 1864	111	Pacific R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40	83¾	Cy. Pacifics	123

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 10, 1870.

Stock Exchange animated and buoyant, and the prices of the afternoon were the highest since the "bull" movement commenced.

Money easy at 3@5 on call. Sterling firm at 9@9¼.

Gold firmer; opened at 114¾, advanced to 115 and closed at 114⅞. Carrying rates 4⅜@5. Clearances, $21,000,000. The Saxonia took $200,000.

Governments active and buoyant. Private dispatches from Washington say the purchases for the present month will be increased to $12,000,000. This possibly is a mere surmise. Another dispatch says a Texas member of the House intends introducing a resolution to repeal an act passed April 12th, 1866, which is a most complete funding bill, but has no compulsory section on bondholders. Coupons of 81, 10⅝@17; do '62, 12⅝@12⅞; do '64, 11⅝@11⅞; do '65, 11⅝@11⅞; do new, 10⅝@11; do '67, 10⅝@10⅞; do '68, 10⅝@10⅞; 10-40's, 8⅝@8⅝; currency 6's, 12⅜@12⅝.

State bonds firm: Missouris, 93¾; old Tennessees, 69¾; new do, 54¾.

Stocks strong.

Canton, 41¾; Cumberland, 43; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅜; Quicksilver, 9⅜; Mariposa, 8⅜; do preferred, 18½; Adams Express, 66½; Wells, 36½; American, 42¾; United States, 48; Pacific Mail, 42⅜; New York Central, 100½; Serip, 96¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred 48; Harlem, 145; do preferred, 145; Reading, 102¾; Lake Shore, 100½; Illinois Central, 141; Pittsburgh, 100¾; new do, 85½; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 108½; St. Paul, 66¾; do preferred, 82¾; Wabash, 58¾; do preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 95½; do preferred, 96; Virginia 6's, 66; Chicago & Alton, 113½; do preferred, 115⅜; Ohio & Mississippi, 30⅜; C. C. & C., 79¾; Hartford & Erie, 6¾; C. C. & I. C., 19; Mo. 6's, 110¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 4; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 185¾.

Sub-Treasury balances: Coin, $76,578,897; currency, $2,185,822; general balance, $81,379,042.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 10, 1870.

The oil market was comparatively quiet to-day, and contrasted with yesterday refined appeared to be a shade weaker, while on the other hand crude was stronger and higher. This is regarded as a bad indication, as crude is already too high for refined, and the fact of it advancing in the face of refined declining is not favorable, and, as might be expected, is calculated to have a bad influence on the market. As we have repeatedly noted, our refiners generally want to do a legitimate manufacturing business, but in the present attitude of affairs this is almost impossible. There is no margin in buying crude and selling refined against it at the same time this is well known and must be conceded. And in order to do business at all, the refiner is obliged to speculate more or less. To illustrate: he buys his crude when he thinks it is low and holds it until such time as refined advances sufficiently to enable him to sell, and this is the only way by which a margin can be secured. Sometimes the refiner can sell his crude at a profit, and then turn around and buy refined to cover his contracts at a less cost than he could make it, and by making a movement of this kind the refiner sometimes comes out very handsomely, realizing a good margin in both cases. Some of our refiners are making money, but it is by pursuing the course above indicated. If they were to do what is strictly termed a legitimate manufacturing business, to buy crude and sell refined at present prices, there is no doubt but what the number of bankrupts would soon be largely increased. This is the situation as near as we can get at it, and how ever unpleasant it may appear, there is no use in trying to disguise it, and the main cause for the whole trouble lies in the great cost of transpoatation, as compared with other points.

CRUDE.

Compared with yesterday, is firmer and higher. Sale 1,000 bbls seller, May at 13, and 1,000 seller June at same figure. Yesterday seller 10 days, sold at 12½ to 12¾. At the close to-day the feeling did not seem to be quite so strong, and buyers at quotations are not very numerous.

REFINED.

The refined market was reported a little stiffish to-day, as compared with yesterday, and prices are off about a ¼. May, which was sold yesterday at 28¾, would not bring over 28¼ to-day, and it was said that 28¾ was the best offer for June. Futures quiet and nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

E. L. Goodwin 249, on account J. B. Barbour; W. McCutcheon 160, on account E. H. Long; Fisher Bro 90, on account same; J. Gallagher 160, on account same; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Funk; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account Phila. and Boston Pet. Co.

Total	800 bbls.

SHIPMENTS PER A., V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 1,093 bbls ref. oil to Tack Bros., Phila.	
Fawcett, L. S. & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.	
Montzheimer, K. & Co., 250 bbls oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
Braun & Wagner 317 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
Total	1,860 bbls

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 10, 1870.

There is nothing new or especially important to be said about the markets in a general way. Business generally, although by no means brisk, is about all that could be expected under existing circumstances, as trade is usually a little slack at this season of the year, as the best part of the spring business is over. Some of our grain merchants are operating pretty largely along the river for the Cincinnati market, and nearly all kinds of grain that formerly was shipped to this market is now sent to Cincinnati, as prices are relatively higher there than here, and as freights are low (by river) there is a much better margin than any of the eastern markets afford. One Pittsburgh firm sold seven thousand bushels of oats to go to Cincinnati, the other day, and quite a number of large shipments of both oats and corn have been made to that market within the past few weeks, and the parties selling realized a very handsome margin. It looks somewhat singular to see Pittsburgh grain operators, buying for Cincinnati, as heretofore, they usually bought there for Pittsburgh, but, as already intimated, prices are higher relatively than here, and the difference in freights makes it a much more desirable point, for Pittsburgh at least, than Philadelphia or any of the eastern markets. And this accounts for the very reduced stocks of grain here, as the great proportion of the grain that is now being shipped from along the river to that market, in former years, was shipped to this market. Pittsburgh certainly has no right to complain, however, as it tends, indirectly, it may be, to help business here, and without it, trade would be no better, and possibly not as good.

APPLES—The supply is light and the season is rapidly drawing to a close. We continue to quote at $4 to $5 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand and the market is dull and prices weak; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 23 to 25. Common and inferior is hard to sell at any price.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; 13 to 16 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Goshen at 16 to 16½, and New York Goshen at 17 to 17½. New Western Reserve, is quoted at 12 to 14 cts.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and tending upward, though as is always the case, the jobbing demand at this season of the year is light. Standard brands firm at 24 to 24½ cts.

EGGS—The arrivals appear to be on the increase again and the market is dull but unchanged. Sales at 13 to 14 cts.

FLOUR—Is firm, but there is no improvement in the demand, which is entirely local, and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $5 to $5.5 for spring wheat; $5.50 to $6 for winter wheat, and $7 to $7.50 for fancy brands.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for wheat and the arrivals continue light; we continue to quote at $1.15@1.20 for red and $1.25@1.30 for white. Sale of 75 sks red at $1.19. Oats, if anything a shade firmer; we continue to quote at 44@47c in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; 50a51 on wharf and track, and 52a53 in store. We can report a sale by a Pittsburgh firm of 7,000 bushels, delivered in Cincinnati, at 57c, the buyer furnishing sacks. Corn is firmer but not quotably higher. Sale of 275 sks car, on wharf, at 85, and shelled sells readily at 90. Rye is unchanged at 95 to $1—sale of one car at the outside quotation—time. Barley is quiet and unchanged, 87a90c for good to prime.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active, but the demand is mainly from the country. Refined Sugars are an eighth higher in the east, while Coffees are weak though unchanged.

HAY—Continues dull but nominally unchanged; $15 to $18a20 per ton, as to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 13 1-4a13 1-2; Sugar Cured do, 14 1-4a14 1-2; Ribbed Sides, 16 1-2; Short Rib, 17; Clear, 17 1-2. Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 18 3-4a19 1-4. Canvassed do, 19 1-2a19 3-4. Lard, in tierces 17 1-4a17 1-2; in kegs, 18 1-4a18 1-2. Mess Pork, $20@20.50.

POTATOES—Continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Peach Blows, 35 by the car load, and 40 to 42 in store. Buckeyes do not seem to be wanted at any price.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton less active; sales 1,898 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 4,767 bbls; prices are 5@10c better; there was a fair export and home trade demand; sales 15,400 bbls at $4.65@5.10 for superfine State and western; $5.15@5.85, extra State; $5.15@5.95, extra western; $5.20@6.30, R. H. O.; $5.65@6.50, white wheat extra western; $5.75@6, extra St. Louis; $6.15@8.25, good to choice do. Rye Flour unchanged; sales 300 bbls at $4.50@5.05. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Whisky active and firmer; sales 500 bbls at $1.08@1.09 for western, free, chiefly at $1.08½; also, 500 bbls seller June and July at $1.09. Wheat: receipts 44,277 bush; market is 2@3c better, with a good export and milling demand; sales 72,000 bush at $1.18@1.23 for No. 2 spring; $1.28@1.29½, No. 1 spring; $1.32@1.35, winter red and amber western; $1.20, common winter red Illinois; $1.40, white Michigan. Rye nominally unged. Barley in moderate request; sales 7,000 bush Canada on private terms; sic for State. Barley Malt more active; sales 11,000 bush Canada on private terms; two rowed State 87½c. Corn: receipts 15,061 bush; market is better and fairly active; sales 45,000 bush at 81@81½c for new mixed western; $1.17, new; $1.18, old western yellow; $1.16 in store; $1.18 afloat for old mixed western. Oats: receipts were 59,985 bush; market unchanged; sales 29,000 bush at 63½ 66c for western in store and delivered; 67½ 68c for Ohio and State. Hay active and steady. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; refined quiet at 11½@12c. Pork dull, with sales 350 bbls at $20.25@20.87 for mess; $21.75@23.50 for prime mess; $20 for prime. Beef firm and steady, with sales 275 bbls at $11@15.50 for plain mess and $16@18 for extra mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 50 bbls at $28@30. Tierce Beef firm, with sales 100 tes at $25 for prime mess and $30 for india mess. Middles firm, with sales 200 lbs. Cumberland sides 13¾c. Cut Meats steady, with sales 300 pkgs at 12@12¾c for shoulders and 15¾@17c for hams. Lard quiet, with sales 300 tes at 16¾c for steam and 16¾@17c for kettle; also 500 tes prime steam seller four months at 16½c. Butter steady at 14@30c for Ohio. Cheese in fair demand at 8@12c. Freights to Liverpool firm, with shipments 25,000 bushels wheat at 6d per sail and 4¾d per steam.

Chicago—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; sales 70,000 bush at 97½c for No. 2 spring; $1.13@1.14 for No. 1 spring; $1.25@1.26 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and nominal. Oats steady at 42@43c for No. 2 and 41c for No. 3 afloat and 47@48½c for Ohio. Corn firm at $1.16@1.16½ for sound new mixed western afloat. Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm with moderate demand. Bacon steady and quiet. Lard 16½c seller June for prime steam, and steady. Eggs quiet at 16@18c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Flour firm and in good demand: spring wheat extra, family $5.75@6.50; Ohio do do $6.75@6.50; fancy $7@8.25. Wheat less active: western red $1.30@1.40, white $1.40@1.50. Rye $1.06. Corn steady; yellow $1.13. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum advanced; crude in bulk 15c; refined 28½c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions less firm. Mess pork $20. Lard 16½c. Whisky is steady at $1.06@1.07 for western iron bound.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Flour: city mills advanced 25c; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull: Pennsylvania $1.45@1.46, Maryland quiet at $1.45@1.60. Corn firm: White $1.18@1.20, yellow $1.15. Oats firm at 63@65c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm, straight iron bound $1.05@; wood $1.05, patent $1.06.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat 3a4c better and active; regular white Michigan $1.30; amber Michigan $1.25; red $1.25. No. 2 do $1.19. Corn 1a2c better; No. 1 90½c; No. 2 85½c; yellow 90½c; No. 1 old $1. Oats 2c better; No. 1 60½c; No. 2 56c. Receipts—Flour, 600 bbls; wheat, 10,400 bush; corn, 4,300 do; oats, 600 do.

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MEMPHIS, May 10.—Cotton quiet at 22¾c; the receipts were 43 bales, and exports 425 bales. Flour firm but inactive. Corn; choice white, $1.25. Oats active. Hay dull at $25@26. Bran scarce at $27@28. Lard dull at 14½@15c. Pork quiet at $31. Bacon—shoulders 13¾@14c, and sides at 18¾c.

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LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Cotton: middling 22c. Flour $5.75@6.25. Wheat $1.30@1.40. Corn 70c. Rye $1. Pork $26.50. Bacon 13¾@ 15@18¾c. Bulk meats 12¾@16¾c. Lard 17c. Hams 17@19c. Whisky $1.06. Tobacco: sales 20 hhds at 5¾@6¾ for frosted to fancy leaf.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—Flour firmer. Wheat unsettled at $1.04 for No 1 and $1.00½ for No 2. Oats excited at 56c for No 2. Corn firm and unchanged. Rye and barley nominal. Freights nominally at 4½@5c to Buffalo and Oswego.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 10.—Wheat scarce and higher, with an active inquiry; extra $1.47; No. 1 $1.36 @1.37; regular $1.30@1.32 and $1.22 for amber. Corn quiet at 86c. Oats; State 56c. Bran $18. Coarse middlings $25.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The market is quiet and lacking in buoyancy. The most important changes to-day were in favor of cotton fabrics which generally were reduced from 6⅞c to 6¾c, do 9-4 do from 42¾c to 40c, do 6-4 do from 37½c to 35c, do 5-4 do from 32½c to 30c, do 4-4 muslins from 27c to 25c, and 35-inch do from 30c to 28c.

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CLEVELAND, May 10.—Flour unchanged and firm. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and 1c better; no 1 red winter brought $1.30, No 2 do held at $1.15@1.16. Corn quiet and nominal. Oats; no sales reported. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum opens strong, refiners asking 25c, on spot, for large lots refined, but buyers are not willing to give more than 24¾c; crude firm at 14@00. Cleveland Toledo and Mondat changed the rule to sell all oil by weight, after the first of May, so as to read that all oil sold should be considered by weight when not otherwise specified.

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Corn 18,400 bush. Oats 111,200 bush. Barley 1,900 bush. Rye 2,900 bush. Hogs 300.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Much fever and sore throat prevail in the city.

Allegheny Councils will meet to-morrow night.

May devotions are nightly held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Tin Pot Alley was disturbed by a slight fracas yesterday.

The Cantata Society are rehearsing for two grand concerts.

Carlotta Patti infused new enthusiasm in our musical circles.

Our Sporting Men had their money up principally on Jem Mace.

Sixth avenue square, is the preferred walk after night of courtezans.

Mayor Callow had eleven, an unusual number before him yesterday.

J. N. Montgomery, formerly editor of the *Post*, was in the city yesterday.

Travel over our city passenger railways is very heavy this inclement season.

We have not heard of a single May-going party among the children this season.

Personal.—James McGrew, Esq., and mother and sister left for a visit to California yesterday.

Antiquarians are much perplexed to discover what prophet of the past, named Virgin Alley.

Work on the foundation of the new Trinity church building on Sixth avenue is favorably progressing.

Deputy Mayor Nichols sent Patrick Mayer to Work House for twenty days yesterday for drunkenness.

Sixteen hours out of the day is the term served by the drivers and conductors of our street railways.

For calling Nelson Keyes bad names, Eliza Benson will probably be arrested as Alderman Shore's police were after her yesterday.

The workingmen and all in sympathy with our manufacturing interests should remember the meeting to-night at the old Fair grounds

Matthew Steele and L. W. Fairly, Esqs., both heavy grain merchants, left by steamer "Arlington" for the lower grain markets yesterday.

Marshals and Chiefs of Staff should remember to meet at Mayor Callow's office, to-night, to arrange for the "Decoration Day" procession.

$28,500 has been refused for the church property of the German Reformed Lutheran congregation, corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street.

John Degleman & Co., No. 30, Fifth avenue, invite the especial attention of ladies to their elegant assortment of hosiery, gloves and underwear, just opened.

Ninety days each to the Workhouse were given to William Boyd and Silas Davis by Mayor Callow, yesterday, for general worthlessness to the community.

It is rumored that Henry Warner, Esq., the popular and efficient President of the Allegheny Common Council, will be a candidate for Assembly for the ensuing term.

The attention of parties wishing to rent one of the most desirable saw mills in or near Pittsburgh or Allegheny, will find an opportunity advertised on our first page of to-day's paper.

William Hall was before Alderman Koenig yesterday charged with ornamenting the face of Gerard Lutrupski with a black and blue beauty spot. The matter was amicably adjusted.

Assault and Battery.—John Flinn made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging David Hutchinson with assault and battery. There will be a hearing in the case this morning.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—Catharine Girty made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Andrew Milletts with selling liquor on Sabbath day. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Gentlemen's hosiery and undershirts, drawers and general furnishing goods may be obtained at very reasonable prices at the New Hand Stocking Store of John Degleman & Co., No. 30, Fifth avenue.

Yesterday Deputy Mayor Nichols issued a warrant for the arrest of Daniel Doncho, charged with an attempt to commit an indecent assault upon Mary Anderson, residing on the Greensburg Pike.

Yesterday Justice Heisel issued a warrant for the arrest of Patsy Demarsh for maliciously throwing stones and breaking the glass in the window of John Fox's residence on Eighteenth street.

Joseph Hawkson, the colored chap who took a sleep on a bachelors stall in the Allegheny market Monday afternoon, was sent to the work house for thirty days, yesterday morning by Mayor Callow.

Capt. W. B. Cook, who has been seriously ill during the past two months, was able to be out yesterday. His many friends hope for his full speedy recovery from the long ailment that has attacked him.

Frost.—This morning the traces of a heavy frost were observable. We await with anxiety reports from the country districts as the fruit trees are all in bloom, and a heavy frost would materially damage the prospects.

The Fifth Avenue Bank yesterday held an election for a Board of Directors, with the following result: Wm. C. Robertson, Wm. P. Weyman, D. M. Armor, Daniel Kinzer, Emil Poerner, Wm. H. Sims, G. H. Meyer, Louis Kim and Jno. Kaiser.

Well 44 on the Bartlett Oil Company's tract on the property of Hon. Philadelphia and Southern Petroleum Company, above Franklin, is now flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. It is a new strike. Capt. James Wilkins, a well known oil dealer, is one of the owners.

The Annual Election of officers for the Merchants National Telegraph Company, resulted as follows: President, R. S. Wilkins; Secretary and Treasurer, James Wilkins; Directors, R. S. Waring, James Wilkins, J. T. Stockdale, John Benn, W. P. Logan, Fred. Fisher, R. D. Cochran.

David Greenhard residing in the Sixth ward, has a dog which resterday bit a son of Michael O'Donnell, who yesterday made information before Alderman Thomas, setting forth the fact and causing the Alderman to issue a warrant for the arrest of David for keeping such a dog.

Knocked Down—Wm. H. Fischer and John Fisher got into an altercation yesterday about some trifling matter, when, as William alleges, John struck him with his fist and knocked him down. The Mayor was informed of the affair, and at the request of William he issued a warrant for the arrest of John.

Ironed him.—John Douglass yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, against John Snyder for fiendious assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that defendant hit him on the head with a bar of railroad iron, inflicting a severe wound upon his phrenological organism. The accused gave bail for trial.

Illegal Arrest.—John Costello made information before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday charging Michael Mulvaney with arresting him on Diamond alley, a few evenings ago, without a warrant and for no cause, and compelling him to undergo an imprisonment of eight hours. The accused was arrested and held for Court.

Organization Formed—The surviving members of Knapps' Battery held a meeting last night at Siddon's Hall and formed an association. Messrs. R. H. Kelley, A. S. Sloan, S. McCloskey, A. J. Walker and G. A. Berry were appointed to draft a Constitution and By Laws, to report at a meeting to be held at the same place on Thursday, May 19th.

Held the Stakes.—The stakeholder in a bet always occupies a delicate position. He is liable to be misrepresented. He often gets into trouble. Bernard Farrel is experiencing the truth of this. William Bowman accuses him of a too great pertinacity in retaining possession of five dollars, stakes in a certain bet. William puts it under the name of larceny, and Alderman Miller has issued a warrant on an information to that effect.

A Bath.—Yesterday Thomas A. Wright made information before Alderman Taylor against Lazear McKean for aggravated assault and battery. The son of the prosecutor, it is stated, offended the defendant, whereupon the latter threw the boy into the Monongahela and then stood on the shore and pushed him back when he swam out. The boy, it is stated, was only saved by the timely interference of a spectator. The parties reside at Soho, where the affair occurred. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

A Temperanceville Case.—In Monday's Gazette we noted the fact that Walter Ferguson and William Irwin, of Temperanceville, were charged before the Mayor by John Anderson with aggravated assault and battery. A hearing was had in the case yesterday, which resulted in the discharge of Mr. Ferguson, and the holding to bail of Irwin, who waived a hearing as far as he was concerned. Mr. Ferguson's connection with the affair was in no way improper, but the reverse, he having endeavored to preserve the peace.

Savage Prisoner.—Monday evening the Allegheny police were called to the house of a man residing in Eber's row, Second street, Third Ward, for abusing his wife. The woman was found laying on the bed, and stated that her husband had knocked her down and then trampled upon her. The police attempted to arrest him, when he drew a knife and attacked them, cutting the coat of one officer. Each, however, warded the blow, and at last overpowered and taken to the lock-up, he gave his name as Joseph Christ. Last evening the woman was unable to be out of bed, and was suffering very much from her treatment. The fellow was held until further developments.

Decoration Day.

It is well known that Post G. A. R. recently refused to accede to the arrangements for the celebration of next "Decoration Day." They contended that the laying of the corner stone would interfere with the proper performance of the occasion as a time for strewing flowers over the graves of the departed soldiers—over the graves of those who had died that hence they decided not to participate in the monument exercises. This action created considerable feeling and comment, and, for the purpose of having the matter duly considered, another meeting was held on Monday night. It was largely attended, and, after discussion, the previous action was rescinded, and the Post resolved to assemble at their Hall in Wilkinsburgh at seven o'clock in the morning, from thence proceed to the cemetery and decorate the graves, and then, returning, join the procession and exercises at the monument. This action settles the difficulty.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of Central Board of Education—Reports of City Superintendent, Principal of High Schools and Secretary—Communications—Reports of the Committees on Finance and Text Books.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at two o'clock, P. M.

The Board organized by calling Geo. H. Anderson to the chair.

Members present were: Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Cuddy, Chadwick, Craig, Clark, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Humbert, Laufman, Mays, Mitchell, Neckermann, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims and Taylor.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman presented a communication from the Secretary of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city, transmitting resolutions passed by that body relative to the Bible in the public schools and division of the School Fund. The paper was received and filed.

Mr. Craig moved that the resolutions be adopted as the sentiment of this body.

Mr. Taylor inquired if there had been any attempt to divide the schools or the school fund in this city. He thought it time enough to discuss this question when it came before the Board properly.

Mr. Mitchell moved to postpone the matter.

Mr. Aiken thought it as well to meet the question at this time as any other. The question would have to be met sooner or later.

Mr. Nobbs moved to amend to postpone for one month. Adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. G. J. Luckey City Superintendent, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the public schools of Pittsburgh, for the month of April:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

District Schools—males 20; females 180; total 200.	
High Schools—males 8; females 3; total 11.	
Colored Schools—males 1; females 3; total 4.	
Mute Schools—males 1; females 1; total 2.	
Teachers of music—males 4.	
Total number of teachers employed 221.	

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

District Schools	8,132
High Schools	357
Colored Schools	150
Mute School	15
Total	8,678

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

District Schools	6,800
High Schools	321
Colored Schools	104
Mute School	15
Total	7,329

Percentage of attendance, 84.

In the High, North, Grant, Morehead, Howard, Washington and Highland Schools, there was an attendance of over 90 per cent. on the enrollment.

The number of corporal punishments reported was 142, a decrease in the number reported for March.

The report was received and filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. John A. Sergeant, Secretary, presented a report for the month of April, showing the total amount of salaries, &c. paid for the month to be $16,540 12.

The Secretary further reported that he had been informed that the following tax had been levied by the sub-districts named: Duquesne, ½ mill; South, 1½; Grant, 2; Forbes, 5; Franklin, 2; Ralston, 2; O'Hara, 5; Collins, 5; Sheridan, Oakland, Lawrence and Washington, 10; Mount Albion, 5; Highland and Lincoln, 20, and Howard, 25.

The report was received and filed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Philetus Dean, Principal of the High School, submitted a report, of which the following is a recapitulation, of the attendance for the month of April:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	176	181	357
Normal School	1	80	81
Commercial School	101	9	110
Total	177	180	357

The report concludes as follows:

The teachers have all been regular in their attendance except Messrs. Horner and Darling, music teachers, the former being absent during his hour on Friday, April 29th, and the latter on Tuesday, May 3. They furnished no substitutes.

As it is customary for your honorable body to fix at this meeting the date of examination of candidates for admission, the Faculty agree to recommend Monday, June 27, and Tuesday, June 28 as best suiting their convenience.

John H. Sawyer has recently been examined for admission to the Normal Academy of Music fitness; I would therefore recommend that he be admitted.

The report was received and filed, and the recommendations adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cuddy, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report, that having examined the law, approved April 24, 1870, find what purports to be the title of a four board a misnomer, and in no part of the act is the word four found same given. These serious defects might in the opinion of your committee invalidate the bill, but on the contrary, having unanimously signed a remonstrance against it. The Committee thus far report that the Board had no authority to divide the ward, but they recommend that under the facts the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Mr. Shaw moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Mr. Nobbs read a resolution adopted by the local board of the District remonstrating against the proposed division.

Mr. Craig moved as a substitute that the Board decide that they have no power to divide a district without the petition from the Board of Directors of said district.

The motion was laid on the table.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Shaw to divide the ward, a vote was taken and the motion adopted.

Mr. Shaw moved at last inasmuch as there had been no Geography adopted, that there be a special meeting called on the 1st instant to adopt a Geography.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.

Mr. Craig moved that the President *pro tem.* be authorized to sign all necessary warrants until such time as the President was able to attend to duties.

Mr. Humbert made application for two teachers in the Howard district.

Mr. Harrison made application for a teacher in the Minersville district.

Both applications were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Humbert stated that the new schoolhouse in the Howard district would be dedicated on the evening of the 14th inst.

On motion, adjourned.

BENEVOLENCE.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum—The Thirty-sixth Anniversary Meeting—What Has Been Done in a Year—And the Outlook for the Future.

One of the noblest benevolent institutions in our midst is the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum. Year by year it flourishes, silently doing its work, and ever gaining in the confidence and love of the people. A slight evidence of the feeling with which it is regarded in the community was evinced by the gathering of ladies and gentlemen who filled the chapel of the asylum on Ridge street, interested spectators of, and participants in the exercises of the thirty-sixth anniversary, yesterday afternoon.

The chapel had been tastefully trimmed for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, which served the double purpose of adding grace and beauty to the interior and filling the air with perfume. The children, neatly dressed, occupied the seats in front of the platform, and numbered about two hundred and fifty. They ranged in all ages, from infancy up to fifteen or sixteen years, and quiet, attentive, and apparently very greatly interested, presented an exceedingly beautiful picture of fresh, young innocence and happy childhood, which enlisted the sympathy and admiration of every spectator.

When all had assembled and order was secured, Hon. Robert McKnight took the stand, about three o'clock, as presiding officer, and called upon Dr. Miller to lead in prayer. The exercises then began with a song of greeting by the school to the visitors, after which the President said, as follows, the

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Our religion teaches us that we must not only care for the aged, and the suffering, but the little ones. The Jewish mothers, who endeavored to gather the children of Moloch to their children, that he might bless them, little knew the encouragement his words would prove to many years to come, to those among the young. We, believing that the same loving welcome now awaits our little ones, try to gather them in from hunger and forsaken, that they, too, may learn of that loving, and rich unconscious care for them.

During the past twenty-and sixty-five children have found a home in the Asylum for a greater or less period of time during the past year. They are brought in under the following classes:

1st. Such children as are given to the Asylum by their relatives or guardians.

2d. Such children as, being without proper homes, need care and shelter, as they have not been given to us, are taken on charity.

3d. Half orphans, whose remaining parent is earning something, and is consequently able to pay a little towards their support. These are called boarders.

4th. Soldiers' orphans—The State contracts to support them until sixteen years of age. One hundred and five of the children are now under State control.

The health of these children has been very good throughout the year. There has been but two deaths, one a child only a few days old, an invalid for two years from consumption, and a little girl—a soldier's orphan. They passed away during two successive March winters, with the faddless spring of the celestial shore. There has not been any important change in the management of the family. We are still continues to fill the position of matron. The uniform good health of these children we consider a sufficient proof that they have been well fed and well cared for. Without such there would be a greater mortality where so many children are gathered. A little change in the inmates of the nursery. Our former nurse, Mrs. Medley, after having had charge of this department for three years, was obliged to return to her home in the west, leaving her place well supplied. The children are bright and active. Two, who have been with us from the first, educate, have become nearly as vigorous as the rest. We must also acknowledge the kindness of Dr. W. L. Miller in our behalf over the ailments to which childhood is subjected.

For each of the schools we have been very fortunate. Our efficient Principal, Miss Mary Hervey and Miss Miller are earnestly endeavoring to give their older pupils a good, practical education, while the younger children are gathered into a primary class, where the confinement of school hours is rendered less irksome by singing and play. The little boys of the Asylum, D. B. Hamilton and two older girls also form a class of sewing and mending, under the instruction of the matron.

The large increase in our family has necessitated the appointment of a Purchasing Committee. They, with the Visiting Committee, are required to send in written reports to the monthly meetings of the managers, so that the details of the work may be properly reported to all the Board, and all matters submitted to their discussions.

The visiting ladies required from the children, or from those with whom they have been placed by the Board, have this year been very satisfactory. There is an increasing interest in their education and training. In this age, when the Saviour is recognized as the friend of children, none feel its influence more than the orphan.

Of those whose term of indenture has expired during the past year, six have remained in the homes in which they were first brought up. The money due when of age has been paid and invested. One has been educated to fill the position of teacher. All, with the exception and industrious, and some are consistent members of Evangelical churches.

We owe much to kind friends, as our list of donations will show, not only on the holidays; but through the entire year. Christmas was made very attractive for the children. Their tree was well supplied with gifts, and the little ones were very glad to have a view of the veritable Santa Claus. Mr. Julius Richter gave the children a pleasant entertainment of ice cream and cake; other kind friends have sometimes varied their daily fare with a supply of fruit in its season, while Mr. Hugh Richardson's donation of $50 enabled us to replenish their library.

Much valuable assistance has been gratuously rendered to the Managers in the discharge of their duties, and it is very encouraging to the Association to find year by year a more decided expression of the approval of this work.

H. LOTHROP.

THE FINANCES.

The following report of Mrs. H. B. Logan, Treasurer, was next read.

H. B. Logan, Treasurer, in account with Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.

1869—Received for boarding half of orphans during year.....$ 879 25
Received by donations and subscriptions.....77 50
Received from interest on investments.....9,373 25
Received from rent of property on Penn street.....960 00
Received from the State for education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans.....16,632 58
Received from fines of members of Board of Managers.....5 00
Total.....$ 27,907 58

1869—Amount due Treasurer per last audited report.....258 10
Expended by Furnishing Committee for clothing and provisions.....3,676 51
Expended for wages of employes.....1,230 00
Expended for Shaffron's marketing.....647 00
Expended for salaries.....1,075 50
Expended for bread.....2,402 20
Expended for meat.....2,542 50
Expended for milk.....2,440 18
Expended for coal.....456 67
Expended for gas.....146 00
Expended for Physician's salary.....150 00
Expended for repairs.....391 50
Expended for drugs and medicines.....346 07
Expended for school books.....112 95
Expended for shoes.....1,123 61
Expended for grading Ridge street and sewer on Lincoln avenue.....1,454 48
Expended for insurance.....195 00
Expended for funeral expenses.....51 42
Expended for sundries.....7 46
Invested in forty shares Pennsylvania Railroad stock.....2,000 00
Cash in hand.....3,290 75
Due bills on interest.....4,000 00
Cash on hand.....09—7,270 84
Total.....$ 27,907 58

The reports were accepted and filed.

THE CHILDREN.

The exercises were continued. Miss Mary McIlhenny presiding at the organ and Professor W. H. Slack leading, when the school again joined in a lively song "The Philadelphia Girls" when Master Samuel Cunningham, in a very neat salutatory address, in behalf of his schoolmates returned their thanks to the Board of Managers and to the Asylum for their manifold kindness and care during the year. Nine of the little girls now joined in a recitation, "Gifts of the fairy Queen." Freddy Heir next talked of "Old Times" in a humorous style, contrasting the difference between the present and what are called "Old Times" when "Boys" used to him seemed vastly preferable to the shams of the present. "Mr. Nobody" who did a deal of mischief about the house but was never known, was illustrated in a poetical recitation by Sammy Lent, which was followed by "Do what you can," a song by the members of the infant class. Cora Babbit a neat little Miss rejoicing in the weight of about six years, made an indignant "six year old protest" against the indignity being compelled to retire before seven o'clock and be deprived of the pleasure of Bob Jones' company, and all the enjoyments of "seven." The little performer was heartily applauded. Johnny Price next illustrated "what I hate," in a recitation which was followed by another song by the infant class. The first Dialogue on the programme was "Peter Sly," participated in by four boys who acquitted themselves well. Willie Beggs, a very small boy, in a sprightly manner, related some of the grievances attendant upon the possession of a pair of "short legs," chief among which was the impossibility of keeping quiet in school, with such appendages. "The Races," a humorous recitation by Bella Smathers, was well received, and created considerable merriment by its "take off" of the foibles of certain classes of fashionable society. Freddy Heir and B. Wills, varied the programme at this point, with a spirited Temperance song, entitled "They crowd Us Awfully," in which the troubles of the whiskey sellers from the activity of temperance advocates, was happily represented. A dialogue "About Gambling," by Masters W. Dolby and W. Platt, depicted the evils of this practice from its commencement among boys by "pitching cents," "playing keeps," and similar evidences of juvenile propensities in this direction. A recitation, "The Prettiest Sight," was participated in by seven little boys and girls, who described to their maternal guardian the prettiest sights each had ever seen, numbered among which were "soldiers," "circus horses," "birds," "sky," "red sugar horses," and last the "children at the Sabbath School," which was voted the palm. Jennette Alford in a poetical recitation spoke of the "Voices of Nature," followed by "Sweet Bye and Bye," a song, by the choir of the School, which was exquisitely rendered.

The next performance was a dialogue, "The Little Philosopher," by two of the girls, in which the joys of labor in comparison with the evils of idleness were discussed. Freddy Heir again came on the platform and delivered a patriotic declamation on the "American Ensign" in a very correct manner.

The Rev. Dr. Preston was then called upon, and delivered a very pleasant and appropriate address to the children, which was listened to very attentively. Mr. McKnight also made a few remarks, complimenting the children upon their good conduct, and expressing the hope that they would always prove thus worthy of the care bestowed upon them. The programme was wound up with the song "Work for the night is coming," sang in a spirited manner by the school, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the anniversary exercises thus brought to a close.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

The patrons and contributors were called together immediately after the dismission of the scholars, when the following officers and managers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Harmar Denny.
Vice President—Mrs. Mary Wilkins.
Secretary—Miss H. Lothrop.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. B. Logan.
Managers—Mrs. J. Childs, Mrs. W. Vankirk, Mrs. F. G. Kay, Mrs. L. Holmes, Mrs. R. S. Hays, Mrs. George Black, Mrs. J. F. Jennings, Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. H. Bruce, Mrs. E. Brunot, Mrs. John Heath, Miss Jane Holmes, Miss M. H. Smith.

The visitors and managers, after the adjournment, went through the building on a tour of inspection, and were highly pleased with the evidence furnished them on every hand that the Asylum was properly managed. The most perfect order and system seemed to pervade in every department, and the cleanliness, health and even elegance manifest, in many instances, were in the highest degree complimentary to the attention and faithfulness of the matron and her assistants. The occasion throughout, whether in the deportment of the scholars and their evident advancement in mental culture, or manifest, in the troubles of the whiskey sellers from the activity of temperance advocates, was happily represented. A dialogue "About Gambling," by Masters W. Dolby and W. Platt, depicted the evils of this practice from its commencement among boys by "pitching cents," "playing keeps," and similar evidences of juvenile propensities in this direction. A recitation, "The Prettiest Sight," was participated in by seven little boys and girls, who described to their maternal guardian the prettiest sights each had ever seen, numbered among which were "soldiers," "circus horses," "birds," "sky," "red sugar horses," and last the "children at the Sabbath School," which was voted the palm. Jennette Alford in a poetical recitation spoke of the "Voices of Nature," followed by "Sweet Bye and Bye," a song, by the choir of the School, which was exquisitely rendered.

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THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

TUESDAY, May 10.—In the case of J. C. Anderson vs. B. Schmidt & Co., being a bill for infringement of letters patent, the preliminary injunction asked for was granted, the respondents having failed to make any defense.

The first case called up for trial was that of J. E. Kline vs. The Fire Creek Coal and Iron Company. This was an action to recover the amount of insurance on property located in Venango county, destroyed by fire, and was brought into the United States Court under the law authorizing insurance companies to remove causes from the State Courts to the United States Courts. Messrs. Furviance and J. W. Handley, Esqs., appear for plaintiff, and George Shiras, Jr., Esq., for defendants. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, May 10.—In the cases of William A. McManus and High Trax vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the jury found for the plaintiffs in favor of McManus in the sum of $500 and in favor of Trax for $300.

W. H. Leahy vs. J. B. Nobbs. Action on a book account. The jury for plaintiff withdrawn and judgment confessed for $300.

David Meldrum et ux. vs. Thomas A. Mellon. Action to recover damages for the injury which had been levied on by the Sheriff. Jury discharged by consent, and case stated for the opinion of the Court.

Alex. M. Kepple vs. William A. McClurg. Sheriff's interpleader. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Wilhelmina Klonk et al vs. Hartley Holden et al. Action as to ownership of property seized by the Sheriff. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

5. Jacobs vs. Roedheim & Affelder.
9. Rose vs. Shoonmaker.
10. Barton vs. Black.
11. Mellon et al. vs. Black.
12. Hill vs. Patterson & Co. vs. Blicher et al.
14. Lorish vs. King.
15. McKelvey, Bro. & Co. vs. Hutchinson et al.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, May 10.—In the case of James Stewart vs. Stewart, Dixon & Co., the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $6,000.

Conrad Opperman vs. Hamlin, Koegler & Co., action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $500.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

182. Allegheny County vs. Thompson.
187. Edmundson vs. Administrator of John Neel.
189. Eberle vs. Jacobs et al.
190. Higgins vs. Rush.
191. Quinn vs. Hall.
193. Wilson, Fleming, trustee, vs. Clayton.
193. Presbyterian Church of Plum Creek vs. Robert Reed et al.
194. Hertzel vs. Purdington et ux.
195. Beatty vs. Hanauer.
196. Board of Health vs. Conrady.
197. Shaffer vs. Shaffer.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, May 10.—D. P. and David Hatch plead guilty to a charge of forcible entry and detainer. Sentence deferred.

Joseph McKee was acquitted on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and Robert Crawford, the prosecutor, was ordered to pay the costs.

John Fleming, Esq., was appointed Road Supervisor of West Deer township, vice Allen Aber resigned.

William Hanman, indicted for fornix et cet., was declared not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

Peter Hilber, convicted of felonious assault and battery upon oath of Michael M'Guire, was sentenced to the workhouse for ten months and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. The same defendant was tried for illegal liquor selling and convicted. On this charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

James Freel was tried for illegal liquor selling. The case was withdrawn by direction of Robert Crawford, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

John Stein, indicted for resisting an officer. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and directed the prosecutor, John Chess, to pay the cost.

The jurors in attendance were then finally discharged. Judge Sterrett stated that when they were called together it was expected that there would be business enough to occupy two weeks. The cases disposed of, however, were all that the District Attorney could get ready for trial, and the others would go over until the next term.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

The Departures of Yesterday.

Our coal dealers were up to time in being prepared for the present rise in the rivers, and have got out an immense quantity of boats and coals for the ports below, dependent on Pittsburgh for their supply of fuel. We have to-day to report, in addition to the departures announced yesterday, the following:

FOR CINCINNATI.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Tow Boats.	11		110,000
Whale	7		80,000
Leopard	4	4	130,000
Liar	10		15,000
Niagara	2		15,000
Fire Ground	7		100,000
Coal Valley	9		100,000
Coal Hill	14		84,000
Resolute	8		84,000
Resolute No. 2	3		34,000
LOUISVILLE.			
Panther	13		182,000
Lake Erie No. 3	12		182,000
Fred Wilson No. 2	5	5	140,000
Reindeer	4	2	140,000
Lioness	4	8	168,000
Horner No. 2	3	6	132,000
Ventilator	3	2	100,000
Warner	8		105,000
Total	117	27	1,797,000

The Mysterious Departed.

Some time since a man made his appearance at the United States Hotel, Buffalo, New York, and registered his name as Geo. Smith. He appeared to have no friends or acquaintances in the city, but soon made many and became quite well known. He never gave any account of his past history, however. A few weeks ago he became sick and died, even on his deathbed maintaining a studied reserve regarding his antecedents. On his hand, and the description made known through the columns of the *Express*, with a description of him, which elicited a reply from Hon. Peter E. Munn, of Newark, New Jersey, together with a photograph of her father, who had been missing from home, and who answered to the description given of Smith, the deceased. The photograph was recognized as a correct likeness of Smith, who was thus identified as Geo. C. Munn. The family had stated she would have the remains brought home for interment beside her mother. The Buffalo *Express*, in giving an account of the matter, says:

"Since the above was put in type we get still another singular clue. Holmes, Lafferty & Co., of East Liberty, Pennsylvania, write in the interest of Mrs. Seth C. Munn regarding this mysterious dead man, and describe him quite accurately. He left East Liberty with a sum of money to buy cattle some months ago, and was not heard from until our paragraph floating about in the newspapers attracted Mrs. Munn's attention. It is suspected that, after leaving Trenton, or while on one of his trips as a drover, he married a second wife, and, regarding whom his daughter was ignorant, as she makes no mention of a second marriage, Measures have been taken to unravel this chapter of the mystery of 'George Smith.'"

Batchelor's Hall.

It's not a pleasant undertaking to keep "Batchelor's Hall." There's always a great deal of trouble attending it. What with the cooking and mending, the cleaning and marketing, and the multifarious duties attendant upon the regulations of the household, a man has about all his time occupied, and is subject to untold vexation beside. William Paulus and John Falhauber tried the plan—took "six year old protest" against the indignity being compelled to retire before seven o'clock and be deprived of the pleasure of Bob Jones' company, and all the enjoyments of "seven." The little performer was heartily applauded. Johnny Price next illustrated "what I hate," in a recitation which was followed by another song by the infant class. The first Dialogue on the programme was "Peter Sly," participated in by four boys who acquitted themselves well. Willie Beggs, a very small boy, in a sprightly manner, related some of the grievances attendant upon the possession of a pair of "short legs," chief among which was the impossibility of keeping quiet in school, with such appendages. "The Races," a humorous recitation by Bella Smathers, was well received, and created considerable merriment by its "take off" of the foibles of certain classes of fashionable society. Freddy Heir and B. Wills, varied the programme at this point, with a spirited Temperance song, entitled "They crowd Us Awfully," in which the troubles of the whiskey sellers from the activity of temperance advocates, was happily represented. A dialogue "About Gambling," by Masters W. Dolby and W. Platt, depicted the evils of this practice from its commencement among boys by "pitching cents," "playing keeps," and similar evidences of juvenile propensities in this direction. A recitation, "The Prettiest Sight," was participated in by seven little boys and girls, who described to their maternal guardian the prettiest sights each had ever seen, numbered among which were "soldiers," "circus horses," "birds," "sky," "red sugar horses," and last the "children at the Sabbath School," which was voted the palm. Jennette Alford in a poetical recitation spoke of the "Voices of Nature," followed by "Sweet Bye and Bye," a song, by the choir of the School, which was exquisitely rendered.

The next performance was a dialogue, "The Little Philosopher," by two of the girls, in which the joys of labor in comparison with the evils of idleness were discussed. Freddy Heir again came on the platform and delivered a patriotic declamation on the "American Ensign" in a very correct manner.

The Rev. Dr. Preston was then called upon, and delivered a very pleasant and appropriate address to the children, which was listened to very attentively. Mr. McKnight also made a few remarks, complimenting the children upon their good conduct, and expressing the hope that they would always prove thus worthy of the care bestowed upon them. The programme was wound up with the song "Work for the night is coming," sang in a spirited manner by the school, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the anniversary exercises thus brought to a close.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

The patrons and contributors were called together immediately after the dismission of the scholars, when the following officers and managers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Harmar Denny.
Vice President—Mrs. Mary Wilkins.
Secretary—Miss H. Lothrop.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. B. Logan.
Managers—Mrs. J. Childs, Mrs. W. Vankirk, Mrs. F. G. Kay, Mrs. L. Holmes, Mrs. R. S. Hays, Mrs. George Black, Mrs. J. F. Jennings, Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. H. Bruce, Mrs. E. Brunot, Mrs. John Heath, Miss Jane Holmes, Miss M. H. Smith.

The visitors and managers, after the adjournment, went through the building on a tour of inspection, and were highly pleased with the evidence furnished them on every hand that the Asylum was properly managed. The most perfect order and system seemed to pervade in every department, and the cleanliness, health and even elegance manifest, in many instances, were in the highest degree complimentary to the attention and faithfulness of the matron and her assistants. The occasion throughout, whether in the deportment of the scholars and their evident advancement in mental culture, or manifest, in the inspection of the Asylum, furnished additional proof of this eminently praiseworthy character of this noble charitable institution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed, and a Boy Dangerously Wounded.

An accident of a most shocking character occurred yesterday morning, at the Coal Works of Messrs. Keir, Foster & Keir, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Sandy Creek, by which one man was killed instantly, and a boy was seriously, and perhaps fatally injured.

Mr. James Ramsdon, a coal miner, and a young man by the name of Fullmer, it appears were ascending the incline from the coal-tipple to the check-house in an empty coal car, and by some accident the check bar, which should have stopped the descending car, became misplaced and failed to stay the loaded car, which run over the tipple. The empty car being drawn up by the descending one was drawn over the drum at a fearful rate of speed, and Mr. Ramsdon's head struck an iron bar above the drum, splitting his skull and scattering his brains in every direction. His neck was also broken, killing him instantly. Fullmer's head also struck the iron bar and his skull was fractured, but he was still living at last accounts.

Cornoner Clawson was notified and repaired to the place where the accident occurred, yesterday forenoon, to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Ramsdon, but we did not ascertain what verdict was rendered. The occurrence was, according to the statement of an informant, purely accidental, and we